The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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The Independent.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

TO MRS. W.,

ON HER REQUESTING A MONODY ON GEO. CLINTON, FEB., 1812.

[This beautiful poem by the celebrated author of "The American Flag" and "The Culprit Fay" was written at the early age of seventeen and has never before been printed. The poem has been in the possession of a kinsman of Drake—one of Shelley's "inheritors of unfulfilled renown," whose early death was a heavy loss to American literature. George Clinton, whose monody the poet was asked to write, was a distinguished general in the Revolutionary War, was the first governor of the State of New York, and by six successive elections held that office for eighteen years. In 1804 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, receiving the same number of votes as Thomas Jefferson received for the presidency. He was one of the prominent candidates for nomination to the presidency in 1808, but was continued in the chair of Vice-President and was in the discharge of his duties as such at the date of his death, in 1812.]

Nay, Lady, Lady, do not ask
My joyous harp to breathe the sigh;
As yet it only knows to bask
In sunny beams from Beauty's eye;
Should solemn dirge or plaintive air
Be rung on chord as blithe as mine,
Its notes would fly to bosoms fair,
To blushing lips, and rosy wine.
As thus in careless mood I sung,
Its merry strains so sweetly rang
Of playful glance, and witching smile,
And melting kiss, and wanton wile
That, list'ning to the frolic lay,
I heeded not the dying day.
The setting sun was sinking low,
And fading fast the vivid glow
That with such beauties deck the sky
As passion gives to woman's eye.
One beam that lingered in the west
Danced on the billow's dimpled breast,
Whose eddies whirled in circling play
And glinted back the golden ray.
It gave its hue of emerald green
A glowing tinge of crimson sheen,
And back reflected to the sky
The Tyrian purple's darker dye.
Now died that ray of western light
In deep'ning shades of sable night.
The starry dew was falling fast
And hoarsely moaned the evening blast
When sad and slow I turned me back
To seek the beaten village track.
And soon I reached the holy ground
Where sculptured stone and grassy mound
Proclaimed the calm for those who weep
O'er peaceful bed where all must sleep.
The moon no longer sweetly smiled
And all was drear and dark and wild,
Save now and then a transient beam
Between the passing clouds would stream,
And for a moment gild the dark
Like meteor glow-worm's fitful spark,
Whose silver rays are lightly thrown
On lowly grave and mossy stone.
And here and there a lonely star,
Like taper twinkling from afar,
Gleamed palely on some marble tomb
And lit but did not cheer the gloom.
A weeping willow, bending near,
In solemn silence dropt the tear
Upon the peasant's lowly bier;
And on its boughs, with dew-drops hung,
The idle harp of joy I flung.
Sudden, in whistful murmur low,
Grief's pensive notes began to flow—
So mournful was the melody,
So sad, and yet so rude and free.
From Sorrow's muse the numbers ran;
They ne'er were breathed by mortal man.
And softly now the evening breeze
Came sighing through the willow trees,
And lightly from the minstrel frame
In fitful starts the death-song came;
And now the note was wild and high,
Now soft and low as lover's sigh,
And now 'twas fierce as maniac's cry.
Hushed for a moment was the wail,
Then borne upon the hollow gale,
A rude, yet plaintive prelude ran,
And wildly sad the dirge began.

Oh! cold is the grave where the warrior sleeps
And bitter the tears that his country weeps,
Gloomy and dark doth the cypress wave,
And the chilly night-dew bespangles his grave.
The Hero has gone to his lonely bed
And Patriots mourn for the mighty dead,

And well may the tear-drop dim the eye!
And well may the bosom heave the sigh!
And well may the sable trophies wave
O'er the hallowed tomb of the fallen brave!
For the champion of Freedom has gone to his bier
And the demons of war are hovering near.

And his was the arm in battle-field
The blood-stained saber of death to wield,
And his was the voice in council hall
That hastened the haughty Tyrant's fall;
But hushed is that voice, so open and bold,
And that valient arm is stiffened and cold.

The standard of Freedom he flung to the gale,
To float on the mountain and deck the vale;
He plucked a bright pearl from the ocean king
And hung the gem on the eagle's wing;
But the glittering jewel is torn from its place
And the banner is sullied with foul disgrace.

The gem of her rights from my country is torn
And her banner is soiled, for the wrongs are borne;
But had Clinton upreared the vengeful brand,
Had the reins been guided by Clinton's hand,
His arm had restored the jewel again
And washed out in gore the deadly stain.

And his name shall not be like the meteor ray
That gleams a moment and dies away;
For the diamond tears of Beauty shall fall
On the blooming laurel that decks his pall,
And the lordly swell of the minstrel lays
Shall carry his name to distant days.

Sunk the high strain in whispers low,
And soon the notes had ceased to flow;
But still from Echo's fairy tongue
In wand'ring notes a finale rung.
Its flying numbers seemed to say:
"What though one star has passed away;
"Yet others beam with luster bright,
To cheer the gloom of danger's night."
The dirge was o'er; on hill and dell
The moon's unclouded splendor fell,
And, musing on the magic lay,
I slowly wended back my way.

"HEAVEN BEGUN BELOW."

BY THE REV. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE.

I WAS reading, a few days since, these lines on the nearness of the Christian to Heaven: "One should go to sleep at night as homesick passengers do, saying, Perhaps in the morning we shall see the shore. Beat on, O heart, and yearn for dying. I have drunk at many a fountain; but thirst came again. I have fed at many a bounteous table; but hunger returned. I have seen many bright and lovely things; but while I gazed their luster faded. There is nothing here that can give me rest; but when I behold thee, O God, I shall be satisfied." Now, is there not an error in such language? Do we reach the heavenly shore only when death comes? Should we yearn for dying, that our satisfaction may begin? How, then, shall we understand words like these: "He that drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst," "He that believeth *hath* everlasting life"? or that precious 21st verse in John vi: "Then they willingly received Him into the ship, and immediately the ship was at the land whither they went"? It is true that here, imprisoned in the flesh, we cannot know the perfect satisfaction of those who stand on the pavement of gold and see Him face to face, for here "we see through a glass darkly." It is true that here on the battle-field, with garments rolled in blood and covered with the dust of the conflict, we cannot experience the joy of the triumph hour, when we shall stand before him clothed in white robes with palms in our hands. But, while this is true, it is NOT true that Heaven begins on the other side of Jordan, and that this side it is only strugglings and fightings and tears, so that a believer should yearn for dying because death is the portal of glory. You have been, it may be, in foreign lands, far from home and friends; and, though your eye rested on many objects of beauty and splendor, yet when a few months had passed away you sighed for home, sweet home, and you looked eagerly over the blue waters, longing to fly away and be at rest. Well, you purchase your ticket; but still you are a pilgrim and a stranger. You go on board the vessel and soon are out upon the broad ocean; but, though you are sailing toward home, you are not *at* home. But at length the harbor comes in sight, familiar landmarks meet the eye, and nearer and nearer you approach, until the anchor drops by the side of the wharf, and you leap on shore, exclaiming: "I have reached home at last!" But what do you mean by this? That you have really crossed the dear threshold of home and are folded to the loving embrace of cherished ones? Oh! no. You mean that you are in the home-land, that all the perils of the ocean and all the wearisome journeying and the homesickness are behind you, and that rest and peace and the joys of fellowship have begun. Your perfect satisfaction will be gained only when the last step has been taken and you see the loved ones face to face. Now, when we believe in the Lord Jesus Christ we drop the anchor in the harbor of the heavenly land and our eternal life and eternal rest begin. We have not yet the complete satisfaction which we shall experience when we awake in His likeness; but we are "at the land whither we go." We have left all the perils of the voyage behind us, all the anxieties and fears, for now we are in Christ Jesus and the peace which passeth understanding reigns within. The sting of death is taken away, the fear of the judgment taken away, the burden of guilt taken away; and not only have we left behind the fears and burdens, but we have begun to experience the positive joys of Heaven. Heaven is Christ. He is its light and food and joy and service. Well, then, if when we believe Christ is to us the hope of glory, does not Heaven begin in our souls? "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne feeds them." Does he not feed us here? Is he not in the wilderness our Bread of Life? "Thou shalt make them to drink of the rivers of thy pleasures." Do we not drink some drops of his joy before we tread the streets of gold? "Death and sin are swallowed up in victory there." But are we not here conquerors and more than conquerors through him that loved us? He "shall wipe away all tears" there. But does he not begin to wipe them away here, so that we learn, at least, the alphabet of Heaven's unity of love? "Not my will, but thine, be done." "We shall see him face to face" there. But here we see him by faith, and are able to say: "I know whom I have believed." Bishop Hall, in speaking of the description of Heaven in the Bible as Mt. Zion, while Hell is called a pit, says: "I will be content to pant and blow and sweat in climbing up to Heaven." But there need be no panting and blowing and sweating; for if we are in Christ Jesus we are in the vestibule already of Heaven's joy and peace, and all we have to do is to follow on to know the Lord, and we follow on when we abide in him and keep the head pillowed on his breast. Dearly beloved, let us not forget to gather the celestial flowers which bloom along our daily pathway, in our eagerness to know our full and complete satisfaction. Remember that "Glory morns below." No tears there! But we can sing through the tears *here*. No hunger there! But we can eat the crumbs from Heaven's loaf *here*. No darkness there! But in the darkest night here one star is never concealed. No sin there! But we are breaking its hellish fetters day by day *here*. Nothing but Jesus there! But *here* he is the "chief among ten thousand," so that in moments of fellowship with him we can say: "Whom have I in Heaven but thee? And there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee." Thank God, then, that we do SEE, even if through a glass darkly; and by and by the veil of flesh will be dissolved and we shall see him face to face.

WASHEE-WASHEE.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Two days after the Widow had arrived in this mining camp Washee-Washee, as the "boys" had named him, stood out on the steps of his cabin all the afternoon, looking up the Forks and down the Forks, and wondering what in the world was the reason the "boys" did not come creaking along and screeching their great gum boots together, with their extra shirt for wash wadded down in one of the spacious legs.

Three days after the Widow had arrived she had absorbed all the business. Four days after she had arrived she absorbed Washee-Washee. And now it was the brown hand of little moon-eyed Washee-Washee that reached through the door, took in the clothes, and handed them out again—or at least such portion as he chose to hand out—to the bearded giants standing there in line, patiently waiting at the door of the Widow's cabin.

The face of the Widow was now almost entirely invisible. It was as if there was no sun at the Forks and all the sky was in a perpetual eclipse of clouds.

Soon there was trouble. Clothes began to disappear. One bearded sawyer, a gallant man, who refused to complain because there was a woman in the case, was observed to wear his coat buttoned very closely up to his chin, and that, too, in midday in summer. This good man had at first lost only his extra shirt. He did not complain. He simply went to bed on Sunday and sent his shirt early to the wash, expecting to rise in the afternoon, "dress," and go to town. A week went by. The man could not stay in bed till the day of judgment. So he rose up, buttoned up to the throat, and went down to buy another supply.

Other circumstances not dissimilar in result began to be talked of quietly, and men began to question whether or not, after all, the camp had been greatly the gainer by this new element in its population.

One afternoon there was a commotion at the door of the Widow's cabin. Sandy was in trouble with Washee-Washee. The moon-eyed little man tried to get back into the house; but the great big giant had been too long a patient and uncomplaining sufferer to let him escape him now, and he reached for his queue and drew him forth, as a showman does a black snake from a cage.

The Widow saw the great hairy face of this grizzly giant and retreated far back into the cabin. She was perfectly certain she was terribly afraid of this great big awkward, half-clad, exasperated man, and, therefore, with a woman's consistency, she came to the door, and, in a voice softer than running water to Sandy's ears, asked what could be the matter.

Sandy was taken by surprise and could not say a word. He only rolled his great head from one shoulder to the other, got his hands lashed up somehow in his leathern belt and great gum boots, and stood there like a born idiot.

But who ever saw an embarrassed Chinaman? The innocent little fellow, turning his soft brown almond eyes up to the window, told her, as poor Sandy started on down the hill, like an awkward bull, that this dreadful "Amelikan" wanted him to leave her, to go home with him to be his wife.

When Sandy heard this last he disappeared, crestfallen and utterly crushed. He went home; but not to rest. He told Limber Tim all about what had happened. How he stood it all in silence till it came to the last shirt. How the Chinaman had lied, and how he was now certain that it was this same little Celestial who was boneing all the tackle. Limber Tim raised himself on his elbow, where he lay in his bunk, and, looking at Sandy, struck out emphatically with his hand, and cried:

"Lay fur him!"

Sandy drew on his great gum boots again. Limber Tim rose up, and then the two men kept creaking and seething and whetting their great boots together as they went silently and in single file down the hill toward town.

There was an expression of ineffable peace and tranquillity on the face of Washee-Washee that twilight as he wended his way from the Widow's cabin to his own. His day's work was done, and the little man's face looked the soul of repose. Possibly he was saying, with the great, good poet, whose lines you hear at evening time on the lips of nearly every English artisan:

"Something attempted, something done,
Has earn'd a night's repose."

Washee-Washee looked strangely fat for a Chinaman, as he peacefully toddled down the trail, still wearing, as he neared his cabin, that look of calm delight and perfect innocence such only as the pure in heart are supposed to wear. His hands were drawn up and folded calmly across his obtruding stomach, as if he feared he might possibly burst open, and waited to be ready to hold himself together.

In the great-little republic there, where all had begun an even and equal race in the battle of life, where all had begun as beggars, this tawny little man from the far-off Flowery Kingdom was alone; he was the only representative of his innumerable millions in all that camp. And he did seem so fat, so perfectly full of satisfaction. Perhaps he smiled to think how fat he was, and too how he had flourished in the little democracy.

He was making a short turn in the trail, still holding his clasped hands over his extended stomach, still smiling peacefully out of his half-shut eyes.

"Washee! Washee!"

A double bolt of thunder was in his ears. A tremendous hand reached out from behind a pine, and then the fat little Chinaman squatted down and began to wilt and melt beneath it.

"Washee-Washee, come!"

Washee-Washee was not at all willing to come; but that made not the slightest difference in the world to Sandy. The little almond-eyed man was not at all heavy. Old flannel shirts, cotton overalls, stockings, cotton collars, and cambric handkerchiefs never are heavy, no matter how well they may be wadded in, and padded away, and tucked up, and twisted under an outer garment; and so, before he had time to say a word, he was on his way to the Widow's, with Sandy, while Limber Tim, with his mouth half open, came crawling up the trail and grinding and whetting his screechy gum boots together after them.

There is a fine marble statue in the great garden at Naples, near the massive head of Virgil, which represents some great giant as striding along with some little pigmy thrown over his shoulder, which he is carelessly holding on by the heel. Sandy looked not wholly unlike that statue as he strode up the trail with Washee-Washee.

He reached the door of the Widow's cabin, knocked with the knuckles of his left hand, while his right hand held on to an ankle that hung down over his left shoulder, and calmly waited an answer.

The door half-way opened.

"Beg pardon, mum."

He bowed stiffly as he said this, and then, shifting Washee-Washee round, quietly took his other heel in his other hand, and proceeded to shake him up and down and dance him and stand him gently on his head, until the clothes began to burst out from under his blue seamless garment, and to peep through his pockets, and to reach down around his throat and dangle about his face, till the little man was nearly smothered.

Then Sandy set him down a moment to rest; and looked in his face as he sat there, and it had the same peaceful smile, the same calm satisfaction as before. The little man now put his head to one side, shut his pretty brown eyes a little tighter at the corners, and opened his mouth the least bit in the world, and put out his tongue as if he was about to sing a hymn.

Then Sandy took him up. He smiled again, sweeter than before. Sandy tilted him sidewise and shook him again. Then there fell a spoon, then a pepper-box, and then a small brass candlestick; and at last, as he rolled him over and shook the other side, there came out a machine strangely and wonderfully made of whalebone and brass and stays and hooks and eyes, that Sandy had never seen before and did not at all understand, but supposed was either a fish-trap or some new invention for washing gold.

Then Limber Tim, who had screwed his back up against the palings and watched all this with his mouth open, came down, and reaching out with his thumb and finger, as if they had been a pair of tongs, took the garments one by one, named them, for he knew them and their owners well, and laid them silently aside. Then he took Washee-Washee from the hands of Sandy and stood him up or tried to stand him up alone. He looked like a flagstaff with the banner falling loosely around it in an indolent wind. He held him up by the queue awhile; but he wilted and sank down gently at his feet, all the time smiling sweetly as before, all the time looking up with a half-closed eye and half-parted lips, as though he was enjoying himself perfectly and would like to laugh, only that he had too much respect for the present company.

"If I could only shake the lies out of him, mum, as easily as I did this 'ere spoon, and this 'ere candlestick, and this 'ere—this ere"—Sandy had stooped and picked up the articles as he spoke and now was handing them to the Widow in triumph.

"Poor little, helpless, harmless fellow!"

The Widow was looking straight at the Celestial, who sat there piled up in a little bit of a heap, the limpest thing in all the Forks party, save Limber Tim.

"Let him go, please; let him go. Bring the things and come in."

"You can go now, John; but don't do so any more." It is not right. The Widow smiled in pity as she said this to Washee-Washee. The Chinaman understood the first proposition perfectly; but not the last at all. To him all this was simply a bad investment. To him it was only a little shipwreck; and, having been taught by the philosophers of his country to prepare for adversity in the hour of prosperity, he was not at all lacking in resignation now. He rose up, smiled that musical and peaceful smile of his, and wended his way to his home.

Sandy looked a moment at the retreating, hungry-looking little Chinaman, and then thrust his two great hands into his two great pockets, and, tilting his head first on the left shoulder and then on the right, tried hard to look the Widow in the face, but found himself contemplating the toes of his great gum boots in a second.

"Will you not come in?"

The man rolled forward. He sat down in the Widow's cabin in a perfect glow of excitement and delight.

I am bound to admit that, upright and great as Sandy was, he kept thinking to himself: "What will the Judge and the boys say of this?" He even was glad in his heart that Limber Tim stood with his back glued up against the palings on the outside and his hands reached back and wound in and around the rails, so that he could testify to the boys—tell it, in fact, to the world—that he had entered in and sat down in the Widow's cabin.

It was not easy work for Sandy sitting there. He soon began to suffer. He hitched about and twisted around on the broad wooden stool, as if he had sat down on a very hot stove.

The Widow sat a little way back across the cabin, a bit of work in her lap, looking up at Sandy now, and now dropping her half-sad blue eyes down to her work, and all the time in a low, sweet way doing every word of the talking.

Sandy's hot stove kept getting hotter and hotter. He began to wish he was down with the boys at the Howling Wilderness, consulting the oracle of cocktails. All at once he seemed to discern his great long legs. They seemed to him as if they reached almost clean across the cabin, like two great anacondas, going to swallow up the Widow. He fished them up, curved them, threw his two great hands across them, nursed them affectionately; but they seemed more in the way and uglier than ever before. Then he thrust them out again; but jerked them back instantly, and drove them back under his bench, as if they had been two big and unruly bull-dogs—and he nearly upset himself in doing it. They had fairly frightened him; they were surely never half so long before. It seemed to him as if they would reach across the room, through the wall, and even down to the Howling Wilderness. He twisted them up under the bench and got them fast there, and was glad of it; for now they would not and could not run out and rush across the room at the Widow.

But now poor Sandy saw another skeleton. His eyes came upon them suddenly, in a sort of discovery. It seemed as if he had just found them out for the first time, and knew them for mortal enemies, and determined to do away with them at once and at any sacrifice. Such hands! Had the Widow really been looking at them all this time? The back of that hand was big and rough as the bark of a tree. That finger nail had a white rim of dough around it; that thumb nail was as big and about as dirty as a crevicing spoon! He picked up that hand, thrust it under him, sat firmly over on that side, and held it down and out of sight with all his might. The other one lay there, still in the way. It was uglier than the one he had just slain and hidden away in the bush. There was dirt enough about the nails to make a small mining claim. He rolled the hand over and over on his lap, as if it had been somebody's baby, and a baby with the colic. At last, in a state of desperation, he rolled it off and let it fall and take care of itself. It hung down at his side like a great big felon from the scaffold. It twisted and swung around there as if it had just been hung up by the neck, in the expiation of some awful crime. It felt to Sandy as if it weighed a ton. He tried to lift it up again, to take care of it, to nurse it, to turn it over on its stomach, to stroke it and talk to it and pity it and soothe away its colic; but lo! he could not lift it. He began to perspire, he was so very warm. It was the warmest time that Sandy had ever seen. All this time Sandy had sat close by the door and not one word had he uttered.

The Widow rose up, laid her work on the table, all the time smiling sweetly, half sadly, and, going up to the fireplace, took from the box in the corner pine-knot after pine-knot and laid them on the blazing fire.

"Come—the evening is chilly—will you not sit closer to the fire?"

Sandy sat still as the statue of Moses in the Vatican; but that abominable felon hanging by the neck at his side kept twisting around and around and around, as if he never would die or be still. The Widow sat down with her work, as before; and this time she began to talk about the weather, trusting that on this subject, at least, her great good friend could open his lips and speak.

"How very cold it is this evening. The chill of the snow is in the air. It blows down from the banks of snow on the mountain, and I fancy it may be cold here in this rickety cabin the summer through."

Still the ugly convict, that now began to grow black in the face, swung and twisted at his side; but he did not speak.

"Do you not feel cold?"

"Yes 'um."

"The two words came out like the bark of a bull-dog, as if one of the brutes he had drawn back under his bench had stuck out his nose and yelped in the face of the Widow and Sandy was frightened nearly to death. The perspiration dropped from his brow to his hand, and he knew that things could not last in this way much longer. The bull-dogs would be out, and he knew it; the dead man that he was sitting down upon would rise up to judgment; and the felon at his side was only swinging and turning and twisting more than before.

Sandy shut his eyes and attempted to rise. His gum boots screeched, the bench creaked as he began to undouble himself, and turned up and hung on behind as if it had been a lobster. He shook it off, and began to tower up like a pine. He feared he would pierce through the roof, and began to look out through the half-open door and to stretch out the prostrate hand. Then he stood still, and was more bewildered than before. The Widow was looking straight at him and expecting him to speak. He wished he had not got up at all. If he was only back on that overthrown bench, with the dead man beneath him and the bull-dogs below and the felon swinging loosely at his side, how happy he would be. He tried to speak—tried it like a man; but if it had been to save his life, to save her life, the world, he could not find form to shape one word. He backed and blundered and stumbled across the threshold, and drew a breath—such a breath! the first he had drawn for half an hour—as he stood outside, with the Widow's little feet following to the threshold and her pretty miniature face looking up to his, as if looking up to the top of a pine.

"You will come again, will you not? You have been so very kind. Please to call. Step in as you pass and rest. It is so lonesome here, you know; nobody that anybody knows. And then you are such good company."

And then the pretty little Widow, with the sad, sweet face, laughed the prettiest little laugh that ever was laughed this side that other Eden, with its one fair woman.

Limber Tim closed his mouth and unscrewed himself from the palings on the fence without as Sandy appeared, and the two took their way to their cabin.

"And you are such good company." That was all Sandy could remember. What could he have said? He tried and tried to recall his observations, whatever they may have been, on the various topics of the day but in vain. He could only remember the circumstance of driving two ugly bull-dogs back under his bench, of slaying and hiding away his mortal enemy, and then hanging a felon for high treason; and then, chiefest of all: "You will come again—it is lonesome here; you are such good company."

"You are such good company." The wind sang it through the trees as he wended his way home. The water away down in the cañon below the trail sang it soft and low and sweet, sang it ever and nothing more; and the tea-kettle that night simmered and sang, and sang this one sweet song for Sandy.

He took the first opportunity after supper to slip out and away from Limber Tim; and there, in the dark, with his face to the great black forest, he stood, saying over

and over to himself, in his great coarse voice, trying to catch the soft tones of the Widow: "You are such good company."

That evening Limber Tim leaned up against the logs of the Howling Wilderness and told all that had happened, and how Sandy had seen the Widow, how he had sat in her cabin, how he had talked, and how she had smiled, and what a very hero his "pardner" had become. He told of Washee-Washee. The story of Washee-Washee went though the Forks; and then the next morning the Forks rose up and "went through" Washee-Washee.

Perhaps it was what the Widow had said about "poor, little, helpless, harmless man" that saved him; but certain it was, for some unknown reason, the miners dealt gently with this strange little stranger. Had this been one or even a dozen of their own kind, some tree in the neighborhood of the Forks would have borne in less than an hour one or even a dozen of strange and ugly fruit. They went to Washee-Washee's cabin. He smiled as he saw them approach, half shut his eyes as they entered, laid his head a little to one side as they tore up his bench, and looked perfectly happy and peaceful as a lamb as they pulled out from under it enough old clothes to open a shop in Petticoat Lane or even in Bow Street.

They found a riffle-blanket in one of his wooden shoes, and it was heavy with gold dust. Poor Washee-Washee, when called upon to explain, said timidly that he had found it floating up the river past his cabin, and took it in to dry it. He seemed hurt when they refused to believe him. They found a hose coiled up in his great bamboo hat. One of the men took hold of his queue—his beautiful long black queue, that swept the ground with its braided folds and black silk tassels, tipped with red and gold—and found it heavy with nuggets hidden away, for what purpose goodness only knows. It was heavy enough to sink it like a shot were it a fish-line. And all this gold was his!

They threatened hard things to Washee-Washee, these rough, outraged, hairy fellows, who had patronized him and helped him and tried to get him along in the world; but he was perfectly passive and tranquil. A man who stood there with a bundle of recovered treasure-trove—in the shape of shirts and coats of many colors, because of many patches—took Washee-Washee by the little pink ear and twisted him up and around till he saw his face. Then he let him go, and, catching his clothes up under his arm, strode on out of the cabin and on down to his claim and his work. The meekest man that the world has seen since Socrates was Washee-Washee. He sat there with the same semi-grin on his face, the same half-smile in his almond eyes, though a man shook a rope in his face, jerked it up, thrust out his tongue, pointed to a tree, and hung himself in pantomime before this placid Chinaman.

"What will we do with him?" A bearded citizen stood there, with a bundle of clothes under his arm, waiting to be gone.

"Poor, lonesome, harmless little man." Sandy stood there repeating the words of the little Widow, without knowing it.

"He does lie so helplessly," said one. "If he could only lie decently, we might hang him decently."

"Tell you what. Flog him and send him adrift." The man who proposed this was a stranger, with an anchor and other salt-marks of the sea on his hairy arms.

"Wolves would eat 'im in the bush."

"Wolves eat a Chinaman! They'd eat a gum boot fust!"

"Tell you what we'll do," growled the Gopher. "Reform him."

"Reform hell!" said the sailor to himself.

"Come, let's do a little missionary business and begin at home," urged the Gopher. "Get the Judge to reprimand him. Have him talk to him an hour; then let the Parson speak to him another hour. If he lives that through, he will be an honest man; or, if not honest, he will at least be harmless."

Now they had no parson in the Forks—not even the semblance of one yet; neither had they a lawyer nor doctor. But this Parson was a person in the camp. He was perhaps the most popular man there. He was certainly the most influential, for he was a man who could talk. They called him the Parson because he was certainly the wickedest man in all the mines.

The idea was novel and was at once adopted.

Here at last was a practical application of the popular feeling in older republics that the officers are the servants of the public.

The little Judge here was certainly the people's servant. If he had not been, if he had asserted himself at all and taken up arms and fortified himself behind a barricade of books, they would simply have called a miners' meeting in half an hour, and in half an hour would have had the little man ousted and another man in his place, and then back to their work, as if nothing ever had happened. Never in the world had men known such absolute liberty as was attained here. There was not even the dominion of woman. And yet they were not happy.

They marched Washee-Washee to the Howling Wilderness, told the sentence and called upon the Parson to enforce judgment.

He now took a cordial, and began. Washee-Washee sat before him on a bench, leaning against the wall. The little man seemed as if about to go asleep. Possibly his conscience had kept him awake the night before, when he found that all his little investments had been a failure in the Forks.

The Parson began. Washee-Washee flinched, jerked back, sat bolt upright, and seemed to suffer.

Then the Parson shot another oath. This time it came like a cannon-ball, and red hot, too, for Washee-Washee was almost lifted out of his seat.

Then the Parson took his breath a bit, rolled the quid of tobacco in his mouth from left to right and from right to left; and as he did so he selected the very broadest, knottiest, and ugliest oaths that he had found in all his fifty years of life on the border.

Washee-Washee had lost his expression of peace. He had evidently been terribly shaken. The Parson had rested a good spell, however, and the little, slim, brown man before him, who had crawled out over the Great Wall of China, sailed across the sea of seas, climbed the Sierras, and sat down in their midst, to begin the old clothes business, without pay or promise, was again settling back, as if about to surrender to sleep.

Cannon-balls! conical shot! chain shot! and shot red hot! Never were such oaths heard in the world before!

The Chinaman fell over.

"Stop!" cried the bar-keeper of the Howling Wilderness, who didn't want the expense of the funeral. "Stop! Do you mean to curse him to death?"

The Chinaman was allowed time to recover, and then they sat him again on the bench. A man fanned him with his broad bamboo hat, lest he should faint before the last half of the sentence was nearly through, and the Judge was called upon to enforce the remainder of their sentence.

"Washee-Washee! In this glorious climate of Californy—how could you?"

Washee-Washee nodded, and the Judge broke down, badly embarrassed. At last he recovered himself and began in a deep, earnest, and entreating tone:

"Washee-Washee, in this glorious climate of Californy you should remember the Seventh Commandment, and never, under any circumstances or temptations that beset you, should you covet your neighbor's goods, or his boots, or his shirt, or his socks, or his handkerchief, or anything that is his, or——"

The Judge paused, the men giggled, and then they roared and laughed and danced about their little Judge; for Washee-Washee had folded his little brown hands in his lap and was sleeping as sweetly as a baby in its cradle.

Poor little Washee-Washee. When the Widow got married he had to go. He could not embark in business again and he would not go away. The Widow always gave him all he asked when he came to her, but that was very little. She even tried to persuade him to accept little gifts and to take some delicacies for his stomach's sake; but the little pagan would only shake his head, smile the least bit out of one corner of his mouth, and then go away as if half offended.

Every five years there is a curious sort of mule caravan seen meandering up and down the mining streams of California where Chinamen are to be found. It is a quiet train, and quite unlike those to be found there driven by Mexicans and bearing whisky and dry goods. In this train or caravan the drivers do not shout or scream. The mules, it always seemed to me, do not even bray. This caravan travels almost always by night and it is driven and managed almost altogether by Chinamen. These Chinamen are civil, very respectful, very quiet, very mournful, both in their dress and manner.

These mules, both in coming in and in going out of a camp, are loaded with little square beechwood boxes of about three feet in length and one foot square.

When the train arrives in a camp these boxes are taken from off the backs of the mules, stored in some Chinaman's cabin close to the trail, and there they lie, so far as the world knows, undisturbed for two or three days, when, about midnight, the mules are quietly drawn up to the cabin door, the boxes are brought out, and the mules are loaded, and the line winds away up the hill and out on the mountain, to where their freight can be taken down to the sea on wheels.

The only apparent difference in these boxes now is the lead label at either end, which was not there when they entered the camp.

This is the caravan of the dead. No Chinaman will consent to let his bones lie in the land of the barbarian. The bones of every Chinaman, even to the beggar—if there ever was such a thing as a Chinese beggar in California—are taken back to the land of his fathers.

Washee-Washee stood watching the train climb the corkscrew trail in the gray dawn one morning, and then, shaking his head, he went to the Widow and said:

"By'ee, by'ee. Washee-Washee allee samme."

And it was so. His first great commercial enterprise had been a disastrous failure and the brown little fellow never recovered. Other Chinamen poured into camp, and he certainly had friends among them all; but he went to none in his griefs as he did to the Widow—she who had been his friend in his first great trouble.

The little brown man took to opium and gradually grew almost black. His little bright black eyes grew brighter, his thin face grew thinner, and he became a little more than a shadow. Still he would smile a bit out of that corner of his mouth—would smile as if he was smiling at Death and was trying to cheat him into the idea that he felt perfectly well.

The caravan came in due time. As before, it rested, loaded, climbed the hill, and as the train led up against the morning star you might have read on one little box, wherein a skeleton lay doubled up like a jackknife, this name:

"WASHEE-WASHEE."

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

BY THE REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

MR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON has been credited with saying: "I do not love to see a distinctly-defined, clean-cut thought. I love rather to see a grand idea looming up majestic through the haze of obscurity."

Nathaniel Hawthorne was such a *man*. No one could read him. He dwelt in unrevealed recesses, which his most intimate friends were never permitted to penetrate. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of seventeen, a well-dressed, gentlemanly boy, of ordinary stature, but of unusually winning countenance and gentle manners. In a class of but about forty, nearly all dwelling in the same hall and meeting three or four times each day, in chapel or class-room, the members were thrown into the most intimate social relations.

The soft tones of voice, remarkably sweet, modest address, and courteous bearing of Hawthorne rendered him universally popular. He was an accomplished scholar, a great reader, and he soon acquired the reputation of being one of the finest writers in the class. In such an intimacy of four years I cannot remember that I ever heard Hawthorne *laugh*, though his face was often brightened by a very winning smile. He never seemed melancholy, so as to oppress one's spirits with gloom; but there was an aspect of silent pensiveness spread over his features, which arrested the eye and led one to inquire: "Who is that young man?"

In saying that Hawthorne was *popular* the word must be used a little differently from its ordinary sense. There was no one in the class who would have taken the liberty of slapping him on the shoulder. He was a lonely man, living by himself; yet there was nothing in his demeanor to repel the friendly advances of any one.

It may not be improper here to remark that the class of 1825 was to a remarkable degree composed of young men from the first families in Maine. Very many of them had found the cradle of their infancy in homes of refinement and intellectual culture. This gave such a tone to character that very seldom was there an ungraceful action witnessed or a coarse word uttered.

It was not uncommon in those days for little groups to meet and spend an hour in the evening, with wine and cigars, telling stories and singing songs. There were, of course, in a gathering of over one hundred young men in college some rude and noisy collections of this kind. Such young men were drawn together by what has been called elective affinity. This was long before the temperance reform. When our somewhat stern but able village pastor, the Rev. Asa Mead, inquired of one of the students, Lory Odell: "Are the students in the habit of keeping ardent spirits in their rooms?" he emphatically replied, after a moment's pause: "No, sir; never, never! They always drink it all up!"

There was a singular element of hilarity in the nature of Hawthorne. He was very fond of being present at these festivities; and yet he never told a story or sang a song. His voice was never heard in any shout of merriment. But the silent beaming smile would testify to his keen appreciation of the scene and to his enjoyment of the wit.

He would often sit for a whole evening, with his head gently inclined to one side, hearing every word, seeing every gesture, and yet scarcely a single word would pass his lips. But there was an indescribable something in the silent presence of Hawthorne which rendered him one of the most desired guests on such occasions.

Jonathan Cilley was probably Hawthorne's most intimate friend in the class. And yet his discrimination would lead him to say: "I love Hawthorne I admire him; but I do not know him. He lives in a mysterious world of thoughts and imagination which he never permits me to enter."

In the class next above Hawthorne's there was a young man but seventeen years of age, by the name of Franklin Pierce. He was the youngest member of his class and I think the most popular young man in college. He was the son of a noble sire, was very handsome, and was always a genial, courteous, friendly gentleman. Hawthorne and Pierce were instinctively drawn together. They became intimate and life-long friends. The whispering pines of Brunswick, free from all underbrush, presented very attractive avenues for solitary or social walks. Pierce and Hawthorne almost invariably joined arm in arm in sauntering through these groves. They were alike in age, in courteous instincts, in scholarly tastes, and in purity of lip and life.

Little did they then imagine, those two lads of seventeen years, that the one was to be President of the United States, placed in that exalted station perhaps through the the instrumentality of the biography which his companion would write of him; and that the other would receive, in recompense, the office of consul of Liverpool which was said to be the most lucrative position at the disposal of the Government. It was estimated to be worth to its incumbent twenty thousand dollars a year.

Even Henry W. Longfellow, prominent as he himself was in the class, knew so little of the cloistered, taciturn Hawthorne that he wrote that he remembered him in

his student days only "as a shy youth, in a bright-buttoned coat, flitting across the college grounds."

Upon graduating, there seemed to be nothing attractive in life opening before Hawthorne. He could not endure the thought of either of the professions. From all the turmoil and agitations of business life he recoiled. The attempt to get a living by literature would not then have entered any one's mind. He went to Salem, his native place, where he spent several years in a seclusion which could scarcely have been surpassed by that of the cloistered monk.

I must now resort to rumor, for the minute accuracy of which I cannot vouch; but the main and important facts are certainly true. The Rev. George B. Cheever went to Salem as pastor of one of the churches there. He hunted up his old classmate, Hawthorne; and found him solitary, alone, forgotten in his chamber. He was sustained in his living burial by a small stipend, and the great flood of busy life rolled by him unheeded.

Mr. Cheever was not a man to shrink from grappling with the world in its sternest conflicts. He recalled to mind some of his classmate's eloquent themes in college, spoke to him words of cheer, and infused into Hawthorne's desponding spirit somewhat of the energies of his own brave heart. He urged Hawthorne to write for the press.

Thus roused and animated, he sent an article to Mr. Goodrich, the renowned "Peter Parley," who was then editing a periodical in Boston. Mr. Goodrich was delighted with the genius displayed and wrote for more. The new, laborious, brain-wearing life of authorship was commenced. Hawthorne rose slowly to fame. He was not popular with the masses; but the most cultivated scholars in the land read whatever came from his pen with the highest appreciation.

Hawthorne continued to live in the companionship of his own thoughts. He shunned all society and took long and lonely moonlight walks in the woods or along the seashore. His vivid imaginings and kindly feelings rendered him not unhappy in thus gratifying his peculiar tastes. He was not born to shine in society, but he was born to be contented and happy in solitude. His contributions to periodicals were collected and published in a volume, under the title of "Twice Told Tales." George William Curtis wrote of them:

"They are full of glancing wit, of tender satire, of exquisite natural description, of subtle and strange analysis of human life, darkly passionate and weird."

In subsequent years there came from his pen those wonderful volumes which have attracted the admiration of every scholarly mind in England and America. "The Scarlet Letter," "The House of Seven Gables," "The Marble Fawn," and the "Mosses from an Old Manse" have placed Mr. Hawthorne in the first ranks of the writers of the English language.

It is not my object to enter into the details of Hawthorne's life. That would require a volume. In 1843 he entered into perhaps as congenial a marriage union as was ever formed. In the silence of the venerable old town of Concord he found a home just suited to his tastes. The loneliness of the somewhat dilapidated "Old Manse" pleased him. Always meeting one with a pleasant smile, always ready to exchange a few affable words, he still avoided all society with the village people. He was, however, beloved by his neighbors, for there was not the slightest admixture of austerity or moroseness in the character of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

In Ralph Waldo Emerson, Hawthorne found a congenial friend. One winter evening there was a tea-party there of distinguished guests gathered around the great wood-fire which blazed upon the hearth. Hawthorne delighted to be a silent participator in such a gathering. Mr. Curtis, who was present, gives the following account of the appearance of Mr. Hawthorne. It is so graphic and so precisely corresponds with scenes which I have often witnessed in the early youth of Mr. Hawthorne that I cannot refrain from transcribing it here, slightly abbreviated:

"I, who listened attentively to all the fine things which were said, was for some time scarcely aware of a man who sat upon the edge of the circle, a little withdrawn, his head slightly thrown forward upon his breast and his bright eyes clearly burning under his black brow. This person, who sat silent as a shadow, looked to me as Webster might have looked had he been a poet.

"He rose and walked to the window, and stood quietly there for a long time, watching the dead, white landscape. No appeal was made to him, nobody looked after him. The conversation flowed as steadily on as if every one understood that his silence was to be respected. It was the same thing at the table. In vain the silent man imbibed æsthetic tea. Whatever fancies it inspired did not flower at his lips.

"But there was a light in his eye which assured me that nothing was lost. So supreme was his silence that it presently engrossed me, to the exclusion of everything else. There was brilliant discourse; but this silence was much more poetic and fascinating. Fine things were said by the philosophers; but much finer things were implied by the dumbness of this gentleman with heavy brows and black hair."

There was certainly something social in the silence of Hawthorne. It is seen by this description that his presence, in some nameless way, added to the enjoyment of the party. As Hawthorne retired, Mr. Emerson remarked, with a smile and in words somewhat characteristically obscure: "Hawthorne rides well his horse of the night."

Hawthorne's reputation was now established as the most classical of American novelists. Circumstances removed him from Concord to a beautiful cottage home in Lenox, amidst the mountains of Berkshire. Here he wrote "The House of Seven Gables." He finally returned to Concord for his permanent home. While these years were gliding away he had been for a short time a clerk in the custom-house at Boston and also surveyor of the port of Salem. During the four years of the administration of his friend, Franklin Pierce, he resided in Liverpool. Most of the business of his office of consul was conducted by his subordinates.

From Liverpool he returned with replenished resources—pecuniary as well as intellectual—to his home in Concord. Here he wrote the "Marble Fawn" and "Our Old Home." In the spring of 1864, as he had attained his sixtieth year, his health began to fail. Accompanied by his life-long friend, President Pierce, he undertook an excursion to the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Hawthorne seemed desponding, and expressed to his friend his conviction that his life-work was done. They reached Plymouth, and took rooms for the night at the Pemigewasset House.

Mr. Hawthorne had that day seemed unusually feeble, silent, and sad. President Pierce felt so anxious for his friend that in the middle of the night he rose and went softly into his room. Mr. Hawthorne was apparently sweetly sleeping. Mr. Pierce stepped quietly back to his bed. But the sleep of Hawthorne was that final, solemn sleep which has no earthly waking. In the morning he was found dead.

SIESTA.

BY HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL.

Little white clouds, like fleecy sheep
On hazy hill-sides curled asleep,
Motionless lie,
Rippling across the dreamy sky.

Little white flocks, like Heaven's own fleece,
Dropt softly down in folds of peace,
Drifted serene,
Glimmer on slopes of misty green.

White grows the distance with drowsy light;
Whiter the stream; the meadow white;
Whitest of all
Out of the sky the fleeces fall!

Vanish the cloudy flocks serene;
The green slopes veiled in misty sheen;
Even my tree
Spreading a roof of witcherie.

Deep fall the fleeces—dream on dream;
There is no meadow, there is no stream;
Only the fleece,
Curtaining all the world with peace!

"Do you enjoy going to church, now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "La me, I do," said Mrs. Partington. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning and go to church and hear a populous minister dispense with the Gospel."

MR. MOODY'S WORK IN LONDON.

BY J. B. T. MARSH.

It was one thing and a wonderful thing for two unknown American laymen to move so mightily, with their sermons and songs such cities as Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Dublin etc. But the friends of Moody and Sankey on both sides of the sea have often queried during the past year, whether they would be able to make any impression on London, that great city, so buttressed with gin palaces and busied with gain. It was the old question of our civil war: Grant has taken Vicksburg, but can he capture Richmond? The answer is, in brief, that they will close up their two years' labor in Great Britain with a four months' work in London, quite as remarkable and successful as anything in their whole campaign.

The meetings this month are held in Bow Road Hall, a large temporary structure, erected for this purpose in the eastern part of the city, and in Her Majesty's Opera House, Haymarket. Bow Road Hall, which holds ten thousand people (it contains chairs for nine thousand five hundred) is in the midst of a resident population of shopkeepers and artisans. It is sometimes filled for half an hour before the appointed hour of service. The Opera House is in the aristocratic neighborhood of the West End. With the stage accessories removed for these meetings—it accommodates five thousand. Four times a day—at the noon meeting, at the afternoon meeting at three, and at the two evening meetings, at seven and nine—it is packed as closely as people can be wedged in, and thousands are daily turned away from the doors. For most of these meetings tickets are issued; for some of them the supply is exhausted a week in advance. At the afternoon meetings, in particular, the wealth and rank of London is represented. No other preacher moves even the West End as does this unlettered layman. The royal box is rarely without some occupants from the Queen's family or court. The Duchess of Sutherland attends almost every day. As many as sixty clergymen of the Established Church have been present at a single meeting—among them Dean Stanley, whose face is frequently to be seen on the platform. A prominent member of the House of Commons was among those who sought an interview with Mr. Moody last week as an "inquirer."

Many of Mr. Moody's discourses are in substance the same as he has often preached in conventions and revival meetings in America. Some of them are his old Bible readings, adapted to the form of an expository sermon. Four things impress one who sits in the Opera House and asks how it is that he draws and sways such audiences. (1.) His impetuous, imperative earnestness. His whole heart is in the work of saving souls. That one thing he does. Men listen to him as to one who comes from a shipwreck or a battle-field; as the ill-fated inhabitants of Mill River Valley listened to Graves as he carried forward the news of the coming flood. He believes that men are lost; he is set on their submission and salvation now. Like those who fled from the avenger to the cities of refuge, they may be out one moment, in the next. Cases occur daily where men and women come into a service unconcerned and go away fully committed to a Christian life. (2.) His use of Scripture. The Bible is his library, his storehouse, his arsenal. He studies it as a sea-captain studies his charts. If the Bible says a thing is so, it's so. A "thus saith the Lord" is worth more to him than the most resistless logic. He has a text at hand with which to fortify every statement in the sermon or the inquiry room. In his exposition of Scripture he is often peculiarly effective, surprising every one with the flashes of new light he will throw upon the most familiar passages. (3.) His skill in illustration. While the arrow of every appeal is pointed with a Scripture text, it is winged with an illustration. He draws on his own life and work, which have been remarkably full of suggestive incidents; on the experiences related in prayer-meetings; on Bible history; on occurrences reported in the papers or told him by friends. Always on the lookout for such helps, he finds them oftentimes where others would never notice them. Unlike many pulpit story-tellers, he knows how to make his anecdotes illuminate his truth. He never lets them get in front and hide it. (4.) His pulpit address. He is always plain, often blunt, in his language. The dullest listener knows just what he means. He speaks in short sentences; talks straight to the individual hearer, rather than to an audience. It would not be quite true to say that he preaches extempore, for his discourse has been well packed away in his head before he begins. But a minister who would move men as Moody does need not expect to do it while his eyes are tied to a manuscript. An artist might as well try to paint with mittened hands.

Mr. Sankey's relation to the work has been a very important one. He has a powerful voice and sings with a fervor and distinctness that always moves the audience. Earlier in the movement his songs and his organ were such a novelty as to be a great advertising attraction to their services. But the longer one attends the meetings the more plain it is that Moody's preaching is the magnet that draws and holds the people now. When Sankey is absent from the central meetings, as he often is, holding services elsewhere, it is impossible to detect any shrinkage in interest or attendance. But when Moody leaves, to hold meetings in some other part of the city, the attendance falls away at once, no matter who takes his place. The anxiety to hear him is wonderful. One evening last week a meeting for women only was appointed at nine o'clock, especially to accommodate shop-girls and sewing women. Sometime before nine the Opera House was crowded and the doors were locked, with a surging crowd that reached to the middle of the street unable to gain admittance. The case was the same the next evening at a nine o'clock meeting for men only—the fourth meeting for that day. No one expects to have breakfast, few expect to get up, as early as eight o'clock on Sunday mornings in London; but at half-past seven the house was filled last Sunday morning, for an eight o'clock meeting. Nor were they working people merely or chiefly. A well-known lord sat through the services on one of the steps of the platform, with his feet crooked under a chair occupied by a member of Parliament. People visit London from all parts of England, and even from Scotland, especially to hear Mr. Moody before he leaves the country. A colonel in the English army—whose friends I have happened to meet and who vouch for the statement—obtained a three months' leave of absence from his station in India, solely that he might go to England and take his boys, who are being educated here, to Mr. Moody's meetings, in the hope that they might be converted.

The inquiry rooms are never empty in the intervals between the public services. Even the passages leading to them are often full. Converts are urged to attach themselves to the churches which they have been in the habit of attending or where their acquaintanceships would naturally lead them. But they are particularly and persistently urged to go to work in bringing others to Christ. Personal effort with sinners and inquirers is Mr. Moody's constant exhortation. The only credentials he requires for such work are Christian experience and common sense. A noble duke was found in the inquiry meeting the other day. The brother to whom it first fell to converse with him was a hair-dresser. But the work is not to be measured by the number of conversions in connection with these meetings, numerous as they are. It must be that the churches, that individual Christians will be quickened by it to an activity that will greatly multiply its converting influences for a long while to come. That, indeed, is its grandest feature. In Edinburgh and Liverpool the work has steadily gone on. In Liverpool the number of young men hopefully converted since the meetings began there in the winter is already placed as high as three thousand.

There have been plenty of people to sneer and stand aloof. But Mr. Moody has been sustained here in London by a noble corps of coworkers. Religious meetings were never so systematically advertised. All the details of the work have been

looked after by men of the best business ability. The expenses of the meetings in the Opera House have been $2,500 a week, and over $100,000 have already been contributed and expended since the work began, in March. But, when we have chucked off the results that can be attributed to the novelty of the services, the earnestness of Mr. Moody, the persuasive singing of Mr. Sankey, the co-operation of tireless committees, we have scarcely begun to account for this marvelous movement. No one who gets anything of an inside view of it can doubt that it is pre-eminently the Lord's work.

LONDON, May 31st, 1875.

DEEDS AND WORDS.

[FROM THE PERSIAN.]

BY H. H.

One day, when roses were in fullest flower,
A nightinga'e unto a falcon said:
"Tell me, O silent bird! where is thy power?
One word to cheer the king in saddest hour
Thou dost not speak, yet thou art ever led
Like courtier forth, and royally art fed
From his own hand; while I, who have such dower
Of song, sit lonely in my thorny bower
And feed on worms and scanty berries red."
Then said the falcon:
"Nightingale, give ear
For once! An empty boast fills all thy song.
My silence in the king's esteem is dear
Because my wings are bold and swift and strong.
Content thee with thy fare. No better cheer
To idle, useless singers should belong."

RELIGION AND THE RICH.

BY THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

In the narratives of Mr. Moody's extraordinary revival meetings now being held in London we observe that among the constant attendants at the services in the Opera House is the Duchess of Sutherland. This noble and Christian woman not only comes herself, but often brings other members of "the nobility" and sometimes a member of the royal family with her. It is not the thirst for novelty or the desire to kill an idle hour which brings this foremost member of the British aristocracy to a revival prayer-meeting. The love of Christ and the love of souls are the only motives which would impel such a person to such an unfashionable and "ungenteel" proceeding. In view of the pressure in the opposite direction, it marks a high degree of moral courage and Christian principle.

While reading these accounts of the active part taken by the distinguished Duchess in aiding our Brother Moody's blessed work, we recalled an incident that occurred in Dr. Cumming's church, over a dozen years ago. It was on a sacramental Sabbath, and at the close of the service Dr. Cummings invited Christ's followers to remain and partake of the emblems of his atoning love. As we changed our seat to take our place among the communicants we found ourselves in the pew of the Duke of Sutherland. The only two persons in the pew besides our republican self were the beautiful Duchess (then apparently about five and thirty years of age) and a poor, coarsely-clad woman, who had strayed in there from her seat in the gallery. On seeing the name of the titled owner of the pew upon the psalm book the poor woman looked disconcerted, as if she "was in the wrong box." But when the sacramental bread was passed the Duchess very courteously took the plate and handed it to her neighbor, with such delicate graciousness that the "puir body" was made to feel quite at ease immediately. It was a striking illustration of the unity of Christ's household, in which the rich and poor, the lofty and the lowly meet together and feel that Jesus is the Saviour of them all. When the service ended and the Duchess entered her splendid carriage and drove off amid a small crowd who had gathered to stare at her beauty and her equipage, I said to myself: "Now, which of these two women has had the most serious obstacles to contend with in 'taking up the cross' for Christ? That poor laboring woman probably lives in some back alley and thanks God for her daily meal of potatoes and salt. Her worldly temptations are few; her sources of enjoyment are few; and perhaps her chief comfort in life is found in her Bible, her prayers, her communion with Christ, and her hope of Heaven. The Duchess dwells amid the splendors of Stafford House, with everything to attract her toward this world and very little to remind her of eternity. She has troops of friends and luxury tends to self-indulgence. The atmosphere of high life is unfavorable usually to godliness. Gold is often a hardener of the heart. So I decided that it required more grace to make the lady of rank an humble-minded, devoted disciple than it did to make the poor woman at her side a Christian. Was I not right? Remember the dear Master said: "How hard it is for them that have riches to enter into the Kingdom of God."

The number of those who possess great wealth and eminent social rank and yet become earnest, useful Christians is comparatively small. All godliness is of grace and "boasting is excluded"; but when I see a man rising above the enervating and corrupting influence of wealth and fashion into vigorous piety I feel especially drawn to honor him. He has had stronger undercurrents to contend with than most others have. Pride and self-indulgence tended to hamstring him and hinder him from becoming a cross-bearer for Christ.

We often meet a certain wealthy Christian merchant at meetings for promoting benevolent movements. A large portion of his valuable time he devotes to such good uses and then backs up his convictions with a liberal gift of his money. He tells us that he often finds it difficult to secure time for his private devotions and for his family, so constant is the pressure upon him of the Lord's business and of his own. But he does not rob God of either time or money. That man is to me like a broad-limbed tree, under whose boughs hundreds are sheltered or fed. The poor orphan whom he helped to a home, and the poor church whom he helped to a new building, and the poor student whom he helped to a library, and the poor heathen in distant India to whom he helps send the Gospel tidings are all the richer for his broad-boughed beneficence. In reckoning Christ's forces he counts a dozen; by weight he weighs heavy. Nothing is more contemptible than "toadying" to the rich or the eminent in rank; but when we see wealth and social power consecrated, not to Mammon, but to Jesus Christ, we ought to magnify the grace of God that accomplishes the hard task. Every immortal soul is of infinite value to its owner; but all souls are not of equal value to the community or to the cause of Christ. The conversion of a Chalmers or a Spurgeon *tells* more upon human welfare than the conversion of an hundred ordinary ministers of Christ. They do the work of a hundred. The consecration of the wealth and social power of a Duchess of Sutherland or of the American merchant we just alluded to brings larger revenues to Christ's cause than the consecration of those to whom God entrusts but little. What we honor in the good duchess or in the praying merchant is the conscientious *use of their stewardship*. They use God's gifts for God's glory, and not for selfish ends. This is the very point that we wish to press upon the conscience of every reader of this article who is possessed of a large income or a large social influence. You are either a great blessing or a great curse, both to yourself and to others. Your position exposes you to peculiar temptations. It will be harder for you to come into the kingdom of Christ than it is for the poor man who drives your coach or blacks your boots. Humanly speaking, the "chances" are greater against your conversion. But if you are wise enough to give your heart and your "ten talents" of gold and influence to your Saviour, then your's will be a rich reward of usefulness. Satan now gets the majority of the rich, the titled, and the gifted. See to it that you belong to the Lord's faithful minority. They will form the true "nobility" in Christ's kingdom.

While we are praying for and preaching to the poor, there is no class that need plain, pungent preaching more than they who dwell in fine mansions and "wear soft clothing." There is an awful amount of spiritual ignorance among those termed 'aristocratic." Our American evangelist, Moody, was asked, when he came to London: "Do you intend to bring the Gospel to the miserable poor?" "Yes," was his ready and sagacious answer, "I come to preach to the miserable poor and the *miserable rich* also." God has blessed his message to both. We commend his answer to our readers. There is food for thought in it. A high rank on earth devoted to self and the Devil will give its possessor a fearfully *low* place in perdition.

Biblical Research.

THE "Lamentations of Isis and Nephthys," a papyrus found by the late Mr. Pasoulaqua among the ruins of Thebes, in the interior of a statue of Osiris, contains many passages of striking resemblance to those of Holy Writ. The papyrus is now in the Royal Museum of Berlin and probably belongs to the time of the Ptolemies. The following extracts from a portion called the "Evocation by Isis" remind one forcibly of certain parts of Solomon's Song:

"O Excellent Sovereign, come to thine abode!
Look at me: I am thy sister who loveth thee.
Do not stay far from me, O beautiful youth.
Come to thine abode with haste, with haste!" . . .
"Will it be long ere I see thee?
Beholding thee is happiness." . . .
"O god An, beholding thee is happiness.
Come to her who loveth thee." . .
"O Un-nefer, the justified,
Come to thy sister, come to thy wife." . . .
"O Urt-net, come to thy spouse,
I am thy sister by thy mother;
Do not separate thyself from me." . .
"I am thy sister who loveth thee on earth;
Thy sister, thy sister."

An, Un-nefer, and Urt-net are other names of Osiris. Another passage from the "Evocation by Nephthys" has many parallels in the Psalms and elsewhere:

"Speak to us, Supreme Ruler, our Lord!
Chase all the anguish which is in our hearts." . .
"Ours be thy visage, Supreme Ruler, our Lord;
Life for us is to behold thy countenance,
Let not thy face be turned from us,
The joy of our hearts is to contemplate thee."

From the same compare the following with Deut. xxxi, 8; Jos. i, 5; Heb. xiii, 5:

"I am with thee,
Protecting thy members for ever and eternally."

And the following from the "Invocation by Isis" has parallels too numerous to cite in the Old Testament and a strong resemblance to some expressions in the Gospel of John:

"The glorious emanation which proceedeth from thee
Giveth life to gods and men,
Reptiles and quadrupeds,
They live by it,
Thou comest to us from thy retreat at thy time
To spread the water of the soul,
To distribute the bread of thy being,
That the gods may live and men also.
Hail to the divine Lord!
There is no God like unto thee!"

Here the use of "god" and "gods" reminds of the use of "*Elohim*" in the Hebrew Scriptures, as applied to inferior beings. The translation quoted above is that of P. J. De Horrack.

....On the back of the first leaf of the Codex Alexandrinus is a short Arabic inscription, accompanied by the Latin explanation: "*i. e., Memorant hunc librum scriptum fuisse manu Theclae Martyris*" — "They say that this book was written by the hand of the martyr Thecla." Baber, in his edition of the Codex, gives it as his opinion that the Arabic inscription was written some little time before the MS. came into the possession of the Patriarch Cyril—that is, early in the seventeenth century. The Latin translation, he adds, is "*ab alia manu sed fere coeva*" —"by another hand, but of about the same time." Scrivener, in his Introduction to the Criticism of the N. T., mentions the Arabic inscription, and states that it is "translated into Latin by another not very modern scribe." But only just very lately William Aldis Wright recognizes it as the handwriting of none other than Bentley himself, the pioneer of the modern school of N. T. critics—thus sweeping away the entire "*silva conjecturarum*."

....The references given in the A. V. at Matt. xvii, 24—viz., Ex., xxx, 13, and xxxviii, 26—contain more substance and truth than could possibly be gathered from the English translation alone. The tribute money, in the original, is the "*didrachma*," which, with the rest of the phrase, has reference to the Septuagint language exclusively; so that the tribute here meant is not that given to an earthly power, but the "half-shekel of the sanctuary," which every man of the chosen people was to give to the Lord as a "ransom for his soul" when they were numbered (as his people). "The rich shall not give more and the poor shall not give less" . . . "to make an atonement for your souls." This tribute was to be applied to the service of the tabernacle and was an atonement memorial. The force of Christ's claim to be free as a child, then, is that he is Son of God in a different sense from the redeemed people and that all which the Father hath is his.

....The Edomite Anah, Gen. xxxvi. 24, by a mistranslation in our A. V., accompanied with a reference to Lev. xix, 19, is set forth as an original sinner and made to give unnecessary point to a good precept. The A. V. rendering "mules" for the *hapax legomenon* "*hayyemim*" has Luther's "*Maulpferde*" and, we believe, an ancient rabbinical guess in its favor; but it is surely better for the sense and the apparent Hebrew etymology to follow the LXX "τὸν Ἰαμείν," making it a proper name, or the Vulgate "*aquas calidas*" (Douay "hot waters"), and consider Anah as a benefactor who discovered medicinal springs in the desert. De Wette has "*die warmen Quellen.*" The A. V. has no shadow of probability in its favor from the subject-matter.

....Gen. xli, 41, 42, 43 has several parallels in the lately translated Egyptian monuments. The "Tablet of Newer-Hotep," published by J. Dümichen, "Hist. Inscrip.," ii, 40, c, and partly by H. Brugsch, "Monumenta," pl. 37, contains an account of a scene of "investiture with the chain of honor," together with an illustration representing Newer-Hotep receiving the chain of gold at the hands of King Horus of the xviiith dynasty. Plate xliii of Dümichen, "Hist. Inscr.," abovementioned, represents another investiture of the chain, which is not mentioned in the text that accompanies it.

Fine Arts.

MICHEL ANGELO called oil painting effeminate because women were unequal to the difficulties of fresco painting; but John Ruskin, it seems, had always believed that women could not paint in any manner, until he was convinced to the contrary by a painting of Miss Thomson's in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The paintings of Madame Henriette Browne and of Rosa Bonheur had failed to convince Mr. Ruskin of a woman's capacity for artistic work; but the battle piece of Miss Thomson brought down the great critic, and he gave in with characteristic frankness and abasement in his review of the Exhibition. It was fifteen years since he had left off publishing his annual pamphlet on the Exhibition, and he resumed his criticisms as if on purpose to confess the wrong he had been guilty of to the feminine capacity for art. In mentioning Miss Thomson's picture of "The 28th Regiment at Quatrebras," he says:

"I never approached a picture with more iniquitous prejudice against it than I did Miss Thomson's; partly because I have always said that no woman could paint, and, secondly, because I thought what the public made such a fuss about must be good for nothing.

"But it is Amazon's work this—no doubt of it—and the first fine pre-Raphaelite picture of battle we have had; profoundly interesting and showing all manner of illustrative and realistic faculty. Of course, all that need be said of it, on this side, must have been said twenty times over in the journals; and it remains only for me to make my tardy genuflection, on the trampled corn, before this Pallas of Pall Mall; and to murmur my poor words of warning to her, that she remember, in her day of triumph, how it came to pass that Atalanta was stayed and Camilla slain.

"Camilla-like the work is—chiefly by its refinement, a quality I had not in the least expected; for the cleverest women almost always show their weakness in endeavor to be dashing. But actually here, what I suppose few people would think of looking at, the sky is the most tenderly painted, and with the truest outlines of cloud, of all in the Exhibition; and the terrific piece of gallant wrath and ruin on the extreme right, where the cuirassier is catching round the neck of his horse as he falls, and the convulsed fallen horse just seen through the smoke below, is wrought, through all the truth of its frantic passion, with gradations of color and shade which I have nor seen the like of since Turner's death."

Notwithstanding all this vehement praise of Miss Thomson's battle piece and its having subdued the iniquitous prejudice of the critic, we doubt its being a good picture, for the very reason that it was painted by a woman who could never have seen the phase of life which she attempted to represent. Rosa Bonheur had been present at many a horse fair and had studied the scene thoroughly which she represented in her great picture and which Mr. Ruskin did not think was a good one. If a woman cannot master the difficult art of portrait painting and succeed in placing upon canvas a resemblance to a human face which she can gaze upon at her leisure, how is it possible that she should be able to paint the actions of men engaged in a battle which she has never seen? Miss Thomson has suddenly become a very famous painter. Her picture of the "Roll Call," exhibited last year, gave her an instant reputation, and the English journals frankly explain the reason. The picture was admired by the Prince of Wales, and therefore every Briton felt it his duty, as a loyal subject of the crown, to follow the example of His Royal Highness. When a

Roman emperor exhibited a monstrous turbot to the senate, the senator who was loudest in his expressions of the beauty of the fish happened to be a blind man. *The Pall Mall Gazette* may be accepted as a competent authority on such a subject, and it says, incidentally, as illustrative of the British capacity for artistic criticism, in relation to Miss Thomson's battle piece:

"By far the greatest crush is in front of a picture which owes its popularity not to the possession of undoubted merits of a rudimentary kind, but solely to the accident that its predecessor in the last exhibition happened to catch the eye of the Prince of Wales. This is the form which appreciation of art takes in England at present. Last year a really great picture of Mr. Brett's was rendered almost invisible, not by the crowd that wished to see it, but by the crowd that leaned against it while waiting to get a glance at "The Roll Call." This year an excellent picture in something of the same line as "The 28th Regiment at Quatrebras" is deserted because the crowd is pushing across the room to look at a picture which has only the derivative merit of being painted by an artist whose first picture was praised by a prince."

Appropos of battle pieces, it is just the time now for a display of Colonel Trumbull's "Battle of Bunker Hill," one of the finest battle pieces ever painted, excepting, perhaps, the same artist's "Sortie from Gibraltar." But Trumbull was a soldier and he painted battle pieces as only a soldier could.

....Among the exhibitors of works of art in Paris this spring there were three hundred and three lady artists.

....Charles Eliot Norton has been confirmed professor of the history of art at Harvard.

Personalities.

ONE of the most notable of American editors died last week in Dalton, Georgia, verging upon ninety years of age; but his fame, though great and overshadowing once, had died before him, and his death has now been hardly noted by the present generation of great editors. What his exact age was we do not know, for none of the biographical dictionaries contain his name. General Duff Green, however, though he had once been so potential in our politics and exercised a controlling influence in Washington, died in obscurity, and probably the only man living who had any distinct recollection of him personally was his old antagonist, once equally famous and now almost as obscure, General James Watson Webb, the founder and editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. It is hardly credible that two such famous men could have become so completely obscured by the changes of the times since they abandoned the field of journalism. Duff Green was editor and proprietor of the Washington *Telegraph* when General Jackson was elected President and became the editorial confidant and organ of the Administration. He was a violent partisan and a disciple of Calhoun's, which led to his quarreling with Jackson and being supplanted as an Administration organ by "Old Blair," who survives him. One of the incidents in the editorial career of General Green was an encounter between him and General Webb, which made a great noise at the time. It was when editors used to supplement their newspaper invectives by cudgeling or shooting at one another in the streets. General Webb, having exhausted himself in the columns of his paper, proceeded to Washington to inflict personal chastisement upon General Green; but that "detestable contemporary," having provided himself with a pocket-pistol, was enabled to keep his antagonist at bay when they met in the Capitol. General Webb wrote a full account of the affair for his paper and imagined himself a hero. It was not long after this that General Webb challenged Jonathan Cilley, a member of Congress from Maine, whose tragical death was so pathetically described by Rev. John S. C. Abbott in his sketch of Cilley, in last week's INDEPENDENT. Happily for journalism and for our political institutions, the tone of editorial manners has vastly improved since the days of Duff Green and Watson Webb, and General Webb remains to witness the improvement. It is worth while, by way of showing what the chivalric and high-toned style of our journalists was when Jackson occupied the White House to give General Webb's account of his manner of addressing his brother editor:

"After looking at him in silence some seconds," said the gallant journalist, "I placed under my arm the walking-cane which I used and leaned against the south jamb of the door, addressing him in the following terms, which are still fresh in my recollection:

"'You poor, contemptible, cowardly puppy, do you not feel that you are a coward and that every drop of blood that courses through your veins is of the same hue as your complexion? There you stand, secured from punishment by a weapon which you dare not use, and virtually proclaiming that you only presume to assail private character because you think it will not add to your infamy by being known as an assailant! Contemptible and degraded as you are, throw aside your pistol and I pledge you my honor I will not injure you. I will throw away my cane, and only pull your nose and box your ears.'"

Editors of the present time do now and then address one another in a familiar manner; but they never indulge in anything like the style of General Webb.

....The Rev. Charles Wentworth Upham, who died in Salem, Mass., on Monday, the 15th inst., was one of the noted men who gained celebrity as a preacher, an author, a politician, and an editor, but without securing a permanent reputation in any walk of life. But he was respectable in all the positions he occupied. He was a native of Maine and a graduate of Harvard, and also of the Cambridge Theological School. After preaching for some twenty years in Salem, he resigned his pastorate, on account of a bronchial trouble. In 1832 he published his best known work, a "History of Salem Witchcraft," and he prepared a "Life of Washington," at the request of the board of education of Massachusetts; but its publication was interdicted by Mr. Sparks, on the ground of its being an infringement of his copyright of the "Writings of Washington." Some ten years afterward, however, Mr. Upham's "Life of Washington" was published in London, where it had a large sale. In 1845-6 he was editor of *The Christian Register*. In 1853 he was elected mayor of Salem, and was afterward elected to the legislature, and in the 33d Congress he represented the sixth congressional district, which General Butler has since rendered so famous.

....Mr. Gladstone, the ex-premier of England, is a man of various accomplishments, and it seems that he is an expert in the use of the ax. He was recently presented with a woodman's ax of American manufacture, with which he felled a monarch oak in the woods of the Duke of Newcastle, at Nottingham.

....There have been reports that the widow of Charles Sumner, who had obtained a divorce before his death, was to be married to somebody holding an official position in the New York Custom-house; but the friends of the lady in Boston deny the truth of the story.

Science.

MONTIGNY has recently made the interesting observation that there is a definite connection between the variations of color of a scintillating star and its spectrum. Theory points out two reasons why this should be so. *First*, the absence of light in certain portions of the spectrum—*i.e.*, of light of certain refrangibilities—causes a change in the tint of the star caused by interference; and, *second*, the frequency of the scintillations will be lessened and made more irregular by the same cause. The conclusions of the author are based on the results of over six hundred observations made upon forty-one stars during sixty-six nights of 1870, 1871, and 1873. The frequency of the change of color in scintillation was determined by an ingenious instrument, called a scintillometer, placed in the observing telescope, near the eye-piece. When it is put in rotation, the image of the star seen in the field describes a complete circle, the various colors which it exhibits in scintillating being distributed in different arcs. Knowing the time of rotation, the length of these colored arcs determines the frequency of the colored changes. The position of the star above the horizon was always reduced to a zenith distance of 60 deg. The spectra used for comparison were those of Secchi, of Huggins, and Miller, as well as his own. The results are tabulated in three columns, the first of which gives the name of the star, the second the relative frequency of scintillation, and the third the character of the spectrum. They show, 1st, that Vega and Pollux, the types respectively of Secchi's first and second groups, their spectra consisting only of a few lines or of very fine lines, are those which scintillate most rapidly; and, 2d, that α Herculis, the typical star of Secchi's third group, whose spectrum is crossed by numerous dark zones, represents stars whose scintillation is a minimum.

....The question of the utilization of the force of explosives as motive power can be one only of time. The enormous energy stored up in these substances and the very great readiness with which it may be rendered available make it certain that they will come into general use for this purpose so soon as this energy can be placed under control and produced as wanted. M. Champion, who has made a special study of explosives, gives the following data in reference to the force of exploding nitro-glycerine: The explosive power of nitro-glycerine is about ten times that of ordinary gunpowder. One kilogram exploding in the space of one liter develops a theoretical or calculated pressure of 243,000 atmospheres, a temperature of 93,400 degrees, and a quantity of heat equal to 19,700,000 units. Exploding in a space which it just fills, as when employed in blasting or under water, the pressure developed is 470,000 atmospheres! As the heat developed under these circumstances is equal to 33,000,000 units and each unit is equal to 424 units of work, it follows that the mechanical labor of the exploding liter of nitro-glycerine (1.6 kilograms) is expressed by the enormous number of sixteen thousand million kilogram-meters! Moreover, since the maximum mechanical work of 1.6 kilograms of coal is 5,476,000 kilogram-meters, it follows that the mechanical power stored up in nitro-glycerine is 3,000 times that contained in the same weight of coal. In a word, there is stored up in a single liter of nitro-glycerine the enormous labor of 5,500 horse-powers acting continuously for ten hours!

....In a letter addressed to the editor of *Les Mondes*, M. Toselli gives an account of some experiments which he has made with his submarine vessel, or "marine mole," as he calls it. He is struck with the close correspondence of many of the phenomena to those observed in ballooning, and believes that it is at the bottom of the sea that the problem of aerial navigation will be solved. In a liquid mass which is still the machine moves quite well in obedience to the screw propeller, which is driven by the hand; but if the vessel meets a current it is useless to think of contending with it. Another difficulty, as in balloons, is orientation, or the determination of direction. When a balloon has once got to some distance from the earth it becomes impossible to tell the direction in which it is going. The compass needle is useless. So, similarly, in the "marine mole," when it is only a centimeter below the surface and nothing is seen in motion but the fish, the compass is of no use. To go to a certain point, an artificial meridian has to be arranged outside. M. Toselli remarks, too, on the great distinctness with which sounds can be heard under water. At a depth of 110 feet the screw of a steamer passing about 600 meters off sounded in the hermetically closed mole as if directly overhead. This contrivance of M. Toselli, affording as it does a novel opportunity of observation, may furnish some valuable data in physics.

....In the American *Naturalist* for May appears an interesting paper by Dr. I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, showing that the law of embryonic development is the same in plants as in animals. In the latter case that law is that the young of the higher organisms in their fœtal condition represent the full-grown animals of the lower orders. A grain of pollen is a sac filled with viscid matter, in which float small grains known as fovilla. These continually move about in the liquid, as if they were alive, and Dr. Lapham contrasts this with the ever-moving diatomaceous plants in stagnant water. He then contrasts the one-celled plants among the fungi with the pollen of a rose. Another fungus—the Botrydium—is almost like a grain of pollen with its developed pollen-tube, and stamens in their structure are often *fac similes* of other perfect fungoid plants. He adds that "many similar analogies may be found throughout the whole course of vegetable life."

....A late number of the *Journal für Praktische Chemie* contains a valuable memoir by M. Stein on the spectrum analysis of colored liquids, glasses, and vapors. The author comes to the conclusion that the ordinary mixed absorption spectra are worthless for the identification of a substance. The only absorption spectra which are sufficient for this purpose are the invariable band or line spectra, which have hitherto, however, been observed in only a small number of substances. Further researches, made with a view to increase the number of such substances, the author thinks extremely desirable, not only on account of their practical value, but also because some explanation may possibly in this way be arrived at of the true cause of the phenomenon.

....In the Antarctic as well as the Arctic regions botanists find many of our familiar plants. The naturalist attached to the British expedition to Kerguelen's Island, to observe the transit of Venus, reports among his collections such well-known plants as *Polypodium vulgare*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Lycopodium Selago*, and *L. clavatum*.

....A number of new species of land and fresh-water shells have been found by Mr. Ernest Ingersoll in Colorado, while attached last summer as naturalist to Hayden's survey. Certain shells occurred as high as 11,000 feet on the cliffs of Baker's Park.

...The disciples of the late Mr. Trask will be glad to know that the "vile weed" is known to be devoured by three kinds of beetles. A large lot of cigars was found to be injured by the rice weevil and two other boring beetles.

Missions.

MR. WILLIAM H. GULICK, writing to *The Missionary Herald*, gives some account of the attitude of the new Spanish Government toward Protestantism. Its very first act was to suppress all the liberal newspapers of Madrid, inclusive of the two Protestant journals, *La Luz* and *La Bandera de la Reforma*. Personal application to the governor of Madrid, seconded, no doubt, by a wholesome fear of English and German diplomacy, secured the release of these two papers, and they are being published without hindrance. On January 29th a decree was issued threatening the suspension of periodicals which should "insult religious persons and things." It seems to have had no practical effect of any kind. The chapel of the United Presbyterians at San Fernando was closed by the authorities, as it had been once before. On application, however, of the British ambassador at Madrid, it was quickly reopened and the alcalde was suspended one month for closing it. We learn from another source that this occurrence has given the Protestant work a great impetus at San Fernando. On February 9th another decree of a vexatious character was published, annulling the marriage of ex-priests and nuns who had been married under the civil marriage act of 1870. It is the prevailing opinion that this law will not be pressed, for fear of the outcry which would be raised against it, both at home and abroad. Mr. Gulick's work at Santander is steadily progressing, though somewhat embarrassed through the loss of the chapel in which the Protestant congregation had been worshiping. A very encouraging movement has taken place among a number of basket makers inhabiting a village among the mountains of the Asturias. They had attended the meetings of the American Mission at Santander last summer and had purchased some 20 Bibles and Testaments to take home with them. Some of them appear to be converted and have taken a firm stand for their faith against the threats of their village priests.

....The Amoy missions have been, perhaps, the most flourishing in China, and have been marked by the close concord existing between the London Society, the English Presbyterians, and the American Reformed, who occupy the field together. The last report of the London Society shows that the number of outstations has been reduced, in order that fewer centers may be more thoroughly maintained. The number of members has also decreased, through the exercise of a stricter discipline. It is easier to bring in hearers than to train them in ways of Christian living. Among those who remain steadfast, however, there are fine instances of loyalty to Christ, while several of the native preachers are eminent for character and labors amid severe trials. It is thought to be better to permit the converts to suffer under some form of persecution than always to insist upon the treaty terms, as this prevents the accession of crowds who suppose that a Christian profession will protect them against the government in questionable business pursuits. The churches of the London Society form a Congregational Union, which is very democratic in its tendencies and the contributions of which to the support of native preachers amounted to $330 last year.

....Three of the missionaries of the American Board in Northern China have recently made a three months' tour of several thousand miles through the mountainous province Shansi, and the southern part of the province Shensi, which lies still further west. The furthest point which they reached, and the most interesting one also, was the city Hsi-an-fee, once the capital of China and the center of the Nestorian missions ages ago. They saw the famous Nestorian Tablet, erected almost 1,100 years ago, by a Chinese emperor, in commemoration of the success of this mission, and were able to get *fac-simile* copies of the Chinese and Syriac inscriptions upon it. In this city they spent five busy days. The whole city seemed to turn out to receive them and the sale of Christian books was so large that they were obliged peremptorily to close it, in order to retain a small portion of their stock for the long journey home. The provinces which they traversed are unoccupied and have scarcely been visited by modern missionaries. At many places they seemed to be the first foreigners who had ever been seen. The reception was everywhere an entirely friendly one.

....The scourge of drunkenness is reaching the remotest isles of the Pacific; but it is pleasant to note how in several instances these Christianized islanders have beaten it off. One of these instances lately transpired upon the island Raratonga, of the Hervey Group, under the care of the London Society. Drunkenness had been gaining hand for some time, when in a drinking bout one man gave

another a fatal blow. The island was greatly excited. After the trial the murderer was sentenced to seven years' exile and a general movement was made in favor of a Rechabite or temperance society. During a continuance of 18 months it has done much good and the chiefs have insisted on the law for the suppression of drunkenness being fully carried out.

....The aged wife of a native pastor of Raratonga died after a married life of 52 years. During 39 years she has been a worker for Christ on several islands of the Hervey Group. An example to others in her holy life, she was a pattern in her happy death. After her decease her husband would allow no native wailings, but only hymns and prayers around the remains of his wife, and, having refused the gift of dark raiment, followed her to the grave clad in white. The useful Christian life of such a wedded pair and the happy hopes encircling their death are a specimen of the blessing which has attended the preaching of the Gospel in the South Seas.

....The *Missionary Advocate* mentions an interesting circumstance connected with the commencement of Methodist missions in China. When the Board was first considering the subject the Rev. J. D. Collins, of Michigan, offered himself for the work. His offer was declined, for lack of funds. Upon hearing this, Mr. Collins wrote to Bishop Janes to engage him passage "before the mast," saying that "his own strong arm should pull him to China and support him after arriving there." This resolve led the Board to take steps to found the China Mission, in 1847.

....Among other changes recently introduced into Japan, says the *Church Missionary Record*, is a system of government education. The country has been mapped into educational circuits, under a numerous staff of inspectors. In two years 5,429 schools have been established, divided into high, middle, and primary, taught by teachers with certificates, and attended already by 448,000 pupils. The education is purely secular, as far as is consistent with the tenets of Shinto faith, and no Christian will be employed, for fear of his making proselytes.

....One of the most ardent spirits in the South African Mission work is Major Malan. He resigned his commission in the British army to become an evangelist and missionary in that country. Sometimes we hear of him in connection with the Kafir Mission of the United Presbyterians, where he has assisted greatly in revival movements. Next he has been among the French missionaries in the Basuto field, further north. A work of grace commenced there in connection with his visit. Still more recently he has cheered the hearts of American missionaries in Natal with his exhortations and prayers.

....The Methodist Episcopal Church is preparing to take proper care of the children of its foreign missionaries. The "Minard Home" at Morristown, New Jersey, has been bequeathed for this purpose. It has been put in charge of a returned missionary from India and his wife and will receive the daughters of foreign missionaries. The Mission Board allows $100 per annum for the support of each child. The Home requires an endowment of $75,000 and an effort is now being made to raise this sum.

....Rev. William Anderson, of the United Presbyterian (Scotch) Mission, has been laboring for 25 years in Old Calabar, West Africa. When he settled down he resolved to do for Duke Town what he could. Human sacrifices still prevailed and there was neither church nor Sabbath. He has lived to see one heathen rite after the other abolished, a neat church erected, a congregation gathered, and the Sabbath established by native law.

....The recent census has added 50 per cent. to the highest estimate hitherto made of the population of India. In Bengal and the Northwest Provinces alone there are 108,000,000 of people, while in these two provinces the inhabited towns and villages have been found to reach the surprising number of 200,000. When the aboriginal tribes come to be more fully numbered the population will show another vast increase.

....The caste system in India is the mighty obstacle to the reception of the Gospel. It has not prevented the natives from laying hold of most of the worldly advantages introduced by the British rule, but toward Christianity it maintains its old rigidity. Hindus, when asked why they do not embrace a religion the superiority of which they admit, reply: "We dare not lose our caste."

....After 8 years' experience, Mr. Chalmers, of the London Society, declares that no mission in the South Pacific under the control of a white missionary surpasses the stations of native pastors when superintended by a European missionary.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR JULY 4TH.

THE WORD MADE FLESH.—JOHN I, 1—14.

In making an application of the wonderful truths declared in this lesson it may be well for us to consider

WHAT A SAVIOUR MAY BE OURS.

1. ONE EVER-LIVING AND ALMIGHTY (v. 1).
2. ONE WHO HAS BEEN IN THE FLESH (v. 14).
3. ONE WHO GIVES LIFE TO BELIEVERS (v. 12).

1. ONE EVER-LIVING AND ALMIGHTY. *In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.* The life of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinners, did not commence with his birth at Bethlehem. Before Abraham was he lived. He was in the beginning with God, and from the beginning there was no limit to his power. All things were made by him, and for his pleasure they are and were created. The works of creation shall be changed; but he is the same and his years shall not fail. He is as able and as ready now to guide and to save his people as when he appeared to Moses in the desert, guided the Israelites through the wilderness, directed the plans of Joshua, summoned Gideon to overthrow the Midianites, and called the child Samuel to do his bidding. None need feel that if they had lived in the Old Testament times they could have had such access to God or such help from God as they cannot hope for now. The Saviour of whom John wrote was always the only manifestation of God to his people. "He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them."

2. ONE WHO HAS BEEN IN THE FLESH. *And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us.* There is a sense in which it may be said that the Son of God is better fitted to help and to save sinners than when he appeared to the patriarchs of old; that the Saviour of now is more competent to his mighty work than the Saviour of then. Until he was made flesh and dwelt among us he could not be touched with the feeling of our infirmities and so understand our needs that he might relieve them. "Wherefore in all things it behooved him to be made like unto his brethren, . . . for in that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted." Sinners of now are asked to trust themselves to a Saviour who not only wrought all the wonders for God's people of which the Old Testament gives record, but has also been in the flesh, learning obedience under the law, in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Whatever is our weakness, whatever are our trials, we may know that Jesus understands us, sympathizes with us, and is able and ready to relieve us. "Let us therefore, come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need."

3. ONE WHO GIVES LIFE TO BELIEVERS. *As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.* Jesus is more than an example, more than a teacher, more even than a saviour. He is these and yet more than these to those who trust him. Besides showing his believing followers what to be and to do and saving them from their sins, he *enables* them to be and to do according to God's commands and gives to them *power* to become the children of God; "and if children, then heirs; heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ." Those who trust themselves wholly to Jesus, receiving him as their Saviour, are made one with him and have life in and from him, as the branch has life from the vine. Our hope of life and fruitfulness must rest wholly on our faith in him who alone can give eternal life and through whom alone we can do anything we should do. The words of the precious Gospel of John "are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that, believing, ye might have life through his name."

In view of all that has been said by the religious papers of that city as to the decline in Sunday-school attendance in St. Louis, the recently published statistics of that field will surprise many by their evidence that the Sunday-school work has more than kept pace in the last fourteen years with other departments of church activity there. In 1860, according to the statement of a correspondent of *The Sunday-school Times*, the Protestant church-membership of St. Louis was given at about 9,000, while the Sunday-schools claimed a little less than 8,000 scholars. For 1874 the Protestant churchmembership is given as nearly 16,000, while the Sunday-schools claim about 24,000 scholars. From this showing it would seem that if the churches had done as well in their other departments as in that of the Sunday-school there would be more of religious progress to be grateful for in St. Louis.

....As to using the lesson paper or question book in the class *The Examiner and Chronicle* says, wisely:

"Independence of such helps is a good thing to aim at, for the effort to secure it will prompt to more careful study and preparation, if haply in time the teacher may stand before the class so full of the lesson and with the lesson so well arranged in mind that there will be no need of the paper rampart to fall back upon in case of surprise or default of memory. Those who have experienced the luxury of teaching thus fully 'armed and equipped' and have felt the inspiration of it would hardly care to revert to the less perfect method. They have learned that the moment spent in glancing at the lesson paper, though it be but a moment, may cost the attention of the class for other precious moments, and possibly also the point of all they have been saying. The interest of children is quickly diverted, and must be held continuously, or the impression is apt to be dim and fragmentary. . . . Our advice to teachers is, then: Use 'helps' in class as long as you have to, but not a moment longer; and aim to become independent of them."

...."Papa, has God ever had his picture took?" asked a little girl, as she was looking over the pages of a pictorial Bible, one Sunday afternoon. This question of the little one is answered in the lessons of the new quarter, on which our Sunday-schools enter with the month of July. Jesus Christ is the brightness of God's glory and "the express image of his person." As we look into the record of his life on earth we have all that we can have here of the likeness of God the Father. "Philip saith unto him: Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto him: Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Show us the Father."

....In the opinion of the London *Sunday-school Chronicle*, faithful religious instruction in the family will only improve the Sunday-school work and render its importance more apparent:

"All must rejoice at the arrival of the day when there shall be a Sunday-school found in every home; but just as gradually as such a time draws near will the necessity and value of the Sunday-school be more and more realized. Just as our homes becomes godly will the Sabbath-school become more perfect; for not only will the scholars be delighted to attend, but parents will be more anxious to be connected with it, either as teachers or scholars. A Sunday-school in every home! God speed the day when parents and children shall read together the lessons to be taught at the Sunday-school and shall afterward talk over what each has learned."

....The Sunday-school of the Greenpoint (L. I.) Presbyterian church has a membership of more than 1,000. Its primary department numbers upward of 350. Teachers' meetings have been held regularly on Saturday evenings for the past six years. This fact goes far to indicate the prosperity of the school. Moreover, the superintendent says, in his annual report:

"The Sunday-school is not an appendage to the church, but a part of it, as much as a child is a part of the family; and we rejoice that here in this church it has ever had a warm place near the heart of every earnest Christian."

....The lessons and inspirations of the Baltimore Convention have been, perhaps, by no one better stated than by Rev. Howard Kingsbury, in *The Illustrated Christian Weekly*:

"Hard work over against hobbies; skilled labor over against unskilled; the Bible over against every book, as the source of all heavenly wisdom when illuminated by the Spirit; the elevation of the Sunday-school into the Church Bible-school; the true dignity of the faithful teacher; the spirit of harmony and love and faith impersonated in the little child—these are the watchwords with which the four hundred delegates scatter to their different homes for three more years of labor and of prayer."

....A correspondent of the London *Sunday-school Times* discusses the question if a superintendent, "not subject to annual election," should resign his office at the age of seventy years. It would certainly seem well to allow the teachers to vote on their superintendent's fitness as often as once in twenty-five to fifty years.

....Dr. Vincent, in *The Normal Class*, reminds teachers that they are in error when they say, "I see it, but I cannot say it"; for the ability to express a thought in words is a test of its possession. Until they can say it they do not see it clearly.

....The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, at St. Louis, voted to adopt the International Lessons in its Sunday-schools, and the papers of that branch of the Church will accordingly contain notes on this series of lessons.

....It is suggested that as strawberry festivals have set in the Sunday-schools will fill up; or, at all events, the scholars will.

....The largest Sunday-school in Switzerland is at Berne. It has 600 scholars and 180 teachers.

Pebbles.

In what vehicle did the man ride who was driven frantic?

....Blifkins, who is courting a pretty but cross-eyed dressmaker, says that her looks are cut bias.

....The little busy bee and the little bootblack emulate each other in improving the "shining hour."

...."Why did you pass yesterday without looking at me?" asked a beautiful woman of Talleyrand. "Because, Madame, if I had looked I could not have passed."

....A little maiden spelled from an illustrated page "D-o-g, dog; c-a-t, cat"; and then, turning the leaf and taking punctuation for illustration, continued: "W-h-a-t, button hole."

....At a certain Protestant Episcopal church in Boston the congregation revenge themselves on an inefficient choir by responding during the litany: "Lord have mercy on our miserable singers."

....While the British troops were marching through Cambridge, one of them said to a farmer, sowing seed: "You may sow, but we shall reap." "Well, perhaps you may," was the reply; "I am sowing hemp."

...."Captain," said a son of Erin, as the ship was nearing the coast in inclement weather, "have ye an almenik on board?" "No, I haven't." "Then, bejabbers, we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

....Dickens always believed in spiritualism after asking at a *séance* the attendance of the spirit of Lindley Murray, and being answered by the specter, to whom he put the question "Are you the spirit of Lindley Murray?" "I are."

....This is the time of year when mothers and daughters endeavor to give the breakfast-table chat a watering-place tint, while the father eats hastily and departs promptly to his business when his second cup of coffee is finished.

....A schoolmaster who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself was asked what motive he could have in doing so. He replied that he had two good and substantial reasons: in the first place, he liked to talk to a sensible man; in the next place, he liked to hear a sensible man talk.

....A newly-employed baggage-master was told to pile up his trunks as snugly as possible in the car, and be sure to put all the checks on the outside. He piled them up, took off the checks, hung them outside the car, delayed the train over its hundred-mile route half a day, and was allowed to return in a passenger coach at three cents a mile.

....A sermon by a preacher habitually learned, metaphysical, obscure, and long, being under discussion by a party of lawyers, one of them pronounced it a "godly sermon." "Why?" asked another. "Because, like the peace of God, it 'passeth all understanding.'" "Rather, I should say," added a third, "because, like his mercy, it 'endureth forever.'"

...."No, I don't want none of your lightning-rods," said a Kentucky farmer, last week, to a man who had stopped at his house to put up patent lightning conductors. "I ain't afraid of lightning. It's the thunder, I believe's, going to knock us all endways, some day." "You don't seem to comprehend," said the peddler. "These ere silver-tipped rods are lightning-rods and the gold-tipped ones are thunder-rods—just what you want," and he persuaded the old man to order the gold-tipped rods.

....When it was not as popular as now to have colored people in the churches a colored woman presented herself for admission to Dr. Baldwin's church, Boston. An influential member was greatly opposed to admitting her. "Is not the sister's experience a good one?" asked the bland pastor. "It is well enough." "Do you not think she is a Christian?" "Perhaps so." "If she is a Christian, will she not go to Heaven?" The man intimated that he did not know as he would care to go to Heaven if it was full of negroes. Up to this time the candidate had not spoken. She modestly said: "Well, brudder, you go to Hell, you find dem dar too."—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

....WEDDING EVENING.

Like the crows which caw o'er a jeweled thing,
Its preciousness unknowing,
We jested and prosed o'er the wedding-ring
And the love-light waxing and glowing.

The dear child endured our bantering,
The preciousness full knowing
Of him who would come for the wedding-ring
And the love-light waxing and glowing.

Alack! we have done with bantering,
The preciousness just knowing
Of vanished love-light and wedding-ring
In the twilight waning and glowing.

Ministerial Register.

Information for this department will be gladly received.

BAPTIST.

ADAMS, A. J., Honesdale, accepts call to Sherman, Penn.

APPLETON, J. H., Washington, D. C., accepts call to Haddonfield, N. J.

BENNETT, J. R., ord., May 30th, Newark, Ind.

BERRY, P., inst., June 11th, Belchertown, Mass.

BRONSON, S. J., Millbury, Mass., accepts call to West Woodstock, Conn.

BURROUGHS, E., Center Moreland, accepts call to Lawsville Center, Penn.

CIFRE, R. P., Newton Theo. Sem., ord. missionary to Spain, June 10th, Shawmut-ave. ch., Boston, Mass.

CLARK, S. M., ord., May 9th, Iola, Kan.

COLWELL, R. S., ord., June 10th, Providence, R. I.

GIVEN, W. W., died at Meridian, Miss., May 10th.

GREEN, B. A., ord., June 10th, Providence, R. I.

HOLMAN, S. L., Millerton, N. Y., inst., June 11th, Pleasant-st. ch., Worcester, Mass.

HORTON, T. T., Versailles, accepts call to Hermitage, N. Y.

JEFFERSON, A. W., accepts call to Northampton, Mass.

MEADE, P. A., Hermitage, accepts call to Clarksville, N. Y.

MORRILL, A., Frewsburg, accepts call to Painted Post, N. Y.

NUGENT, E., Presque Isle, Me., resigns.

PHANCK, C. H., Henrietta, accepts call to Branchport, N. Y.

POPE, D. B., Sherburne, accepts call to Jordan, N. Y.

READ, W., South Gardner, accepts call to Littleton, Mass.

ROONEY, J. C., Chemung, accepts call to Candor, N. Y.

STEVENS, E. O., D.D., missionary to Burmah, returns to America.

SMITH, D. A. W., missionary to Burmah, returns to America.

TAYLOR, W. F., Rochester Theo. Sem., ord., June 1st, Medina, N. Y.

TRACY, J. B., ord., May 9th, Roscoe, O.

WHITTEMORE, E. J., Salem, N. H., accepts call to St. George, Me

CONGREGATIONAL

BATCHELDER, J. S., Webster, Mass., called to Rochester and Hampton, N. H.

BENEDICT, A. J., Yale Theo. Sem., ord. evangelist, May 25th, Bethel, Conn.

BOND, J. J., Brooklyn Tabernacle Lay College, stated supply, West Spring Creek, Penn.

CRUMRINE, J. T., Waterville, Me., stated supply, till Sept. 1st, So. Braintree, Mass.

GROUT, B. F., Lunenburg, Vt., closes engagement.

GUERNSEY, C. W., Yale Theo. Sem., temporary supply, Flint, Mich.

HILL, J. L., Andover Theo. Sem., accepts call to North ch., Lynn, Mass.

HUTCHINSON, H. H., Whitneyville, Me., resigns.

JAMES, H., Boylston, Mass., late secretary Am. and For. Chr. Union, died, June 9th, aged 57.

KELSEY, H. L., Nashua (Chestnut-st. M. E. ch.), inst., Hollis, N. H., June 1st.

LAMB, E. E., Shelburne Falls, Mass., accepts call to Collinsville, Conn.

LEAVITT, J. G., Milltown, called to New Gloucester, Me.

PARSONS, J., Lebanon, Me., dismissed, May 31st.

PAYNE, E. B., Wakeman, O., resigns through ill health and goes to California.

PIKE, E. B., stated supply, 1 yr., Center and Harbor churches, Boothbay, Me.

RICE, W., Andover, inst., June 8th, Lunenburg, Mass.

SAFFORD, A. W., Cawker City, Kan., accepts call to St. Johnsbury Center, Vt.

THOMPSON, F., inst., June 8th, 1st ch., Windham, Conn.

WALLACE, C. W., D.D., Rockland, Mass., closes acting pastorate and returns to Manchester, N. H.

WATERS, T. F., Andover Theo. Sem., accepts call to Edgartown, Mass.

WATSON, A., Albany, Vt., resigns from July 1st.

WOOD, J., Wellesley, stated supply, 1 yr., Dover, Mass.

DISCIPLES.

BEARLEY, J. B., accepts call (¼ of time) to Dry Run, Ky.

BOSWORTH, E. A., Shelby, removes to Jeromeville, O.

HAMILTON, J. H., accepts call to New Albany, Ind.

LUTHERAN.

BARB, J. C., Prof., Mosheim Institute, Mosheim, resigns and goes to Coney Branch, Tenn.

LEISENRING, R. H., Selinsgrove, accepts call to Cattawissa, Pa.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

REYNOLDS, R., Kippen, Canada, died, May 23d, through being thrown from a carriage.

RICHARDS, W. L., Sweden, N. Y., died recently.

SMITH, D., Saybrook, O., died, May 13th.

TUCKER, R. L., Canada, died, May 23d.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BAKER, A., address changed, Green Springs to Bloomville, O.

BEEBE, A. G., Worcester, N. Y., resigns, from June 27th.

BOAG, R., address changed, Afton, Ia., to Wilmington, Cal.

CHEESEMAN, ——, Auburn Theo. Sem., accepts call to Sidney Plains, N. Y.

CHESTER, A. G., Corning, N. Y., resigns.

CHITTENDEN, I. N., address changed, Nashville to Meadville, Mich.

COAN, G. W., Oroomiah, Persia, address Hudson, N. Y.

COLLISON, H. M., Argyle, Ill., joins Reformed Episcopal Ch.

COWAN, J., Union Theo. Sem., ord., May 25th, Lincoln University; called to Essex (Coun.), Vt.

CLARK, A., ord., June 8th, Jersey Shore; accepts call to Shamokin, Pa.

CROWSE, M. V., accepts call to Franklin, O.

CUNNINGHAM, R. H., address changed, Burlington to Afton, Ia.

DONAHEY, M. S., address changed, Duncan's Falls to Weston, O.

EDDY, C., Newark, N. J., called to Westminster ch., Troy, N. Y.

ERDMAN, W. J., Fort Wayne, Ind., morning stated supply, Tabernacle ch. (Mr. Moody's), Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE, S. C., inst., May 25th, Thomas and Rocky Spring, Penn.

HICKOK, H. F., Central ch., Auburn, N. Y. resigns, through ill health.

HORNBLOWER, W. H., D.D., Prof. Allegheny Theo. Sem., goes abroad, through ill health.

JAMES, G., Auburn Theo. Sem., stated supply 4 mos., Downsville, N. Y.

JENKS, W. A., Bridesburg, accepts call to Norristown, Pa.

KENDALL, F. G., N. Y. City, accepts call to Westminster, Mich.

KIEFFER, W. T. L., Princeton Theo. Sem., accepts call to Churchville, Md.

KNOWLES, J. F., Albany, stated supply, E. Nassau and Brainerd, N. Y.

KONTZ, W. P., Covington, accepts call to Rossville, Ind.

KOST, I. K., Plymouth, O., accepts call to 1st ch., Huntington, Ind.

LEES, A., called to Darby, Penn.

McCURDY, F. A., Steubenville, inst., May 15th, Wooster, O.

McKEE, S., address changed, Litchfield to Ravenswood, Ill.

MITCHELL, D., Canal-st. ch., N. Y. City, accepts call to Toronto, Ont.

MORGAN, G., D.D., South Carolina, died, at N. Y. City, May 28th, aged 84.

MORSE, J. B., Sidney Plains, accepts call to Whitestown, N. Y.

MURRAY, C. F., Princeton Theo. Sem., ord., Lower Valley, N. J.

OLIVER, J. B., ord. and inst., June 8th, Lower Tuscarora, Pa.

PAYNE, H. N., address changed, Minneapolis, Minn., to Auburn, N. Y.

PAYSON, E. P., Union ch. (Yorkville), N. Y. City, resigns.

RADCLIFFE, W., Reading, Pa., goes abroad for the summer.

REED, W. B., Cheyenne, Wy. T., resigns.

RINKER, H., Newton, N. J., inst., May 27th, Dickenson, Penn.

ROBERTSON, J., Elbridge, N. Y., went abroad two mos., May 29th.

ROWELL, M., Manhattanville ch., N. Y. City, resigns.

SHEARER, F. A., D.D., Aledo, Ill., accepts call to W. Liberty, Ia.

SHEARER, J. W., Gallatin, Tenn., accepts call to Liberty Corners, N. J.

SMITH, L. R., called to Bordentown, N. J.

SMITH, H. P., ass't instructor Lane Theo. Sem., ord., June 8th, Presbytery of Dayton, O.

STEWART, D., D.D., E. Minneapolis, accepts call to 1st ch., Minneapolis, Minn.

SWANEY, A., D.D., N. Hagerstown, inst., May 28th, Annapolis and Unionport, O.

WADE, M., ord., evangelist, June 8th, Presbytery of Dayton, O.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

DUDLEY, H. C. H., missionary on line of No. Pacific R.R., formerly Xenia, O., died, at Detroit, Minn., May 5th.

FORBES, J. M., D.D., New York City, temporary address New Canaan, Conn.

GIFFORD, B. R., Bridgewater, accepts call to Natick, Mass.

JAMES, F., Baltimore, Md., temporary address Louisville, Ky.

MALLABY, T., Newtown, accepts call to Calvary ch., Stonington, Conn.

MANN, C., Branchport, accepts call to assistant rectorship, St. Peter's ch., Albany, N. Y.

MORRISON, J. D., Herkimer, accepts call to Ogdensburg, N. Y.

SWAN, J., Maumee, died, at Cleveland, O., June 5th, aged 74.

UNITARIAN.

BYGRAVE, H., called to Hudson, Mass.

DENISON, G. A., Mattoon, Ill., resigns, from July 1st.

EVERETT, O. C., Cambridge, Mass., died recently.

NOYES, C., Cincinnati, O., resigns.

PARDEE, J. N., Hyde Park, Ill., resigns.

PUTNAM, S. P., Omaha, Neb., resigns.

UNITED BRETHREN.

CONKLIN, M. M., died, at Indianapolis, Ind., April 6th, aged 53.

GEETING, S., Rockport, Ind., died, May 11th, aged 86.

TOWER, W. T., Newburg, Penn., died, May 4th, aged 46.

Literature.

The prompt insertion in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

WHAT AND HOW TO READ.*

Some years ago D. Appleton & Co. published a book entitled "What to Read and How to Read," for readers and purchasers in general. The manual was a very imperfect and unsatisfactory one. Its title seems to have been transferred to G. A. F. Van Rhyn's *What and How to Read*, just issued by the same publishers. This new book aims to present "a minutely classified list of the best books published in England and America during the past five years"; but the compiler explains that "new and revised editions of earlier standard works have sometimes been noted." These two statements hardly prepare the reader to discover, as he immediately does, that on almost every page are printed the titles of books from ten years old upward, of which no revised editions have been published for many a year. When did a revised edition of Benton's "Thirty Years' View," or Mrs. Child's "Progress of Religious Ideas," or Dew's "Digest of Ancient and Modern History," appear? These three cases stand for hundreds.

The help given to the reader is untrustworthy in other ways. Thus John Quincy Adams's "Memoirs" are said to be in three volumes (six are already issued); the "*Observer* Year Book" and the "Churchman's Year Book" are mentioned without allusion to their suspended publication; Appleton's and Morford's guide-books, for instance, are mentioned, while Osgood's, incomparably better than any preceding ones, are left out; so excellent a recent work as Day's "Æsthetics" is crowded out by venerable treatises like Jeffrey "On Beauty"; in biography "Men of the Time" and Cooper's "Biographical Dictionary" are not noted, while a burlesque Yale pamphlet is; Hotten's "List of Emigrants" is classed under "Biography, Collective"; the old edition of Franklin's Autobiography is in, but not the new; Appleton's 18mo edition of Halleck is incorrectly entered as edited by James Grant Wilson, who only edited the 12mo edition; Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw" is called a juvenile; Mr. Furness's Variorum Shakespeare does not attract the editor's attention; and several of Macmillan's Globe editions are supplanted by older and inferior volumes. In the prices given there are inaccuracies. Lenormant and Chevallier's "Ancient History of the East" costs $5.50, not $8; Dexter's "Congregationalism" $3, not $1.25; Carlyle's translation of the "Inferno" $1.50, not $7; D. G. Rossetti's "Dante and his Circle" $5.25, not $1; Blunt's "Theological Dictionary" $10, not $16.25; and Deutsch's "Essays" $4, not $3 (it is, by double entry, impartially given in both ways). Mr. Van Rhyn should also have informed his readers that English editions of copyright American authors cannot be sold here, and should have indicated the fact that Keble's "Christian Year" can be bought for less than $7.

Of misprints we have noted the following: "Miambi" for Mambi; "Aiken" (twice) for Aikin; "Baedeken" for Baedeker; "Heseklel" for Heseklel; "Kelley" for Kelly; President "Elliot" (twice) for Eliot; "Schuckers" for Shuckers; "Pressencé" for Pressensé; "Christian Truth and Modern Opinions" for Opinion; "ordinances" for ordo; "Earl" for Earle; "T." Hall for F.; "The Greek of To-day" for Greeks; and "Masterpiece in English Literature" for Masterpieces. President Hopkins will be somewhat surprised at finding that "Mary Hopkins" is the author of "Strength and Beauty." Hurd & Houghton's "Satchel Guide to Europe" is put down simply as "Guide to Europe" and accredited to Mr. "Satchell" as author.

We have also to add that certain important subjects of present interest—"Ritualism," for instance—are represented by very inadequate lists; and no guide to recent English literature is very complete which does not pay attention to important new libraries like the Clarendon Press Series. It must be said, too, that the editor treats his own publishers with much liberality. Here is the exordium of a two-page article on the International Scientific Series: "Literary persons know this score of books in red, striped with black and gold, as the Guardsmen of the Queen of Popular Science, and cheer them at review as heartily as the masses at public parade greet the uniforms of regiments famed for superior drill or great valor in battle. The authors of the 'International Scientific Series' are a company of intellectual giants, picked from England, France, Germany, and the United States, whose task is to insure to the non-scientific public the acquisition of the immense and important researches and discoveries made in the various territories of knowledge," etc. "We have, fortunately," says Mr. Van Rhyn in his introduction, "arrived at an age when book-making and reading is [*sic*] an absolute necessity." It is also true that manuals for the reader and buyer are, if not necessary, at least useful. We must still, however, ask the Appletons to give us a good one. Their third attempt, perhaps, if it is ever made, will prove the truth of the old adage.

* WHAT AND HOW TO READ; a Guide to Recent English Literature. By G. A. F. VAN RHYN. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1875.

....The edition Kilbourne Tompkins has just published of Coleridge's *Rime of the Ancient Mariner* is much the most beautiful form in which the poem has yet appeared in this country. The text is printed on tinted paper, with fair and generous margins, and it is accompanied by twenty illustrations by J. Noel Paton, the English artist. Mr. Paton's pictures really illustrate the text beside which they appear; and when one remembers that the poem is weird and imaginative to the last degree it will be seen that the artist's success has been great. Several of the illustrations display unusual force, and of all we may say that they are well drawn. The book is bound in dark blue, and on the oblong cover an ingenious stamp in black and gold combines parts of two of the illustrations contained within.

....Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co.'s "Saunterer's Series" has been from the first almost uniformly good; and surely the saunterer, whether leisurely or not, could hardly ask for more entertaining companions than such books as Mr. Warner's "Saunterings," Mrs. Hunt's "Bits of Travel," Mr. Howells's "A Chance Acquaintance," or Mr. Blackburn's "Normandy Picturesque." The last volume in the prettily printed and red-edged set is *Whip and Spur*, by Colonel George E. Waring, formerly of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and now of Newport. The contents are eight sketches, nearly all of which have been printed in *The Atlantic Monthly* and the first of which have the horse for their theme. Readers of these will be reminded of Theodore Winthrop, but only because Major Winthrop and Colonel Waring are both masters of a good style and have both liked a good horse. A dog, of course, is the best of animals to write about and to eulogize; but next to him comes the beast whose praises this book tells so enthusiastically and so well. The author has been a good magazinist and his sketches do not, for the most part, evaporate or lose interest when put between covers. "How I got my Overcoat," however, was hardly worth reprinting.

....Dr. D. S. Gregory, professor of philosophy in Wooster University, Ohio, is the author of a compendious and useful text-book entitled *Christian Ethics; or, The True Moral Manhood and Life of Duty* (Eldredge & Brother). The purpose of the book, as announced by Dr. Gregory, is "to embody the great principles concerning the nature of the true moral manhood and work, and the mode of attaining the former and performing the latter, in such a form that they may be understood by students of average intelligence in our schools and colleges; and to give to the whole such a unity and natural order that the entire system may be most readily retained in the memory and made a life-long possession and guide." This is a high aim and a long sentence, but the book appears to be faithfully constructed on the plan indicated. Its divisions and subdivisions are methodical to the last degree; and, while its pages do not present or claim to have particular originality of treatment, they will be found to contain few things to be disputed or disproved.

....*The Church and her Children* (Congregational Publishing Society) is the title of a thoughtful, pious, and scholarly treatise on infant baptism, by William Barrows, D.D., secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. Dr. Barrows holds no mere modern or sentimental views concerning the nature of the sacrament of baptism nor concerning its efficacy and importance, and in

what he has to say he unites firm conviction with a disposition to treat all men with fairness. His book, however, is not controversial, but occupies a higher plane of thought—that of courteous but positive opinion. We anticipate that the volume will do no little good, and its pages will repay the study which their gravity and historical diligence deserve. The references to Church fathers are numerous and valuable.

....G. P. Putnam's Sons have commenced the publication of a somewhat elaborate illustrated work, entitled *Old New York, from the Battery to Bloomingdale*, in which, with pen and pencil, will be preserved many memorials of those old buildings in this city which are threatened with demolition and of those localities whose character is changing with the progress of time. The text is furnished by M. Despard, a writer whose name is unknown to us, but who seems to have been familiar for many years with the scenes he describes. The principal feature of the work lies in the accompanying illustrations by Mrs. Eliza Greatorex. They are called etchings, but are really produced by some photo-lithographic process from the pen-drawings of the artist. They are not, therefore, etchings, and so lose the characteristic beauty of that class of pictures, but avoid the difficulties attending the use of *eau-forte*. The work is to be comprised in ten folio parts, of which the first has been issued. It contains six illustrations besides the title-page, the scenes presented being the Battery, the Carey-Ludlow house, the Washington Hotel (No. 1 Broadway), St. Paul's Chapel, and the old Jersey Ferry-house, besides a reproduction of an old picture of New York from Hoboken. The pictures are pleasing and somehow invest familiar objects with a color of romance. Many a New Yorker, we imagine, will be led by them a little out of his way, to take another look at the venerable buildings represented.

....The first volume in the series entitled *Ancient History from the Monuments* (Scribner, Armstrong & Co.) is devoted to Egypt and prepared by no less competent an authority than Dr. S. Birch, of the British Museum, the ablest living English Egyptologist. It is extremely compact and very cheap, and presents a sketch of Egyptian mythology, literature, and art, as well as of Egyptian history. Dr. Birch is not at all sure that such a king as Menes ever lived, but supposes the establishment of the empire attributed to him to have been about 3,000 B. C. The character and events of each dynasty are given as far as known without tedious reference to monumental authorities, and the latest results of research into the relations of Egypt with other nations are also summarized. The Exodus of the Jews Dr. Birch puts in the reign of Menephtah, successor of the warlike Rameses II, and he agrees with Mr. Gladstone in making the Fall of Troy nearly contemporaneous. Brugsch Bey's theory of the route of the Exodus and the drowning of the Egyptians in the Serbonian Bog is respectfully mentioned, but with the intimation that it would be difficult to reconcile this new theory with the biblical itinerary. The volume is to be followed by similar histories of Assyria and Persia.

....J. B. Lippincott & Co. have brought to a close the publication of their new edition of Prescott's works, the last volume, just out, being his *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies*. The edition, as it stands completed, is enriched by all the manuscript corrections and additions the author made toward the close of his life, and it contains also additional notes, many by the present editor, who has likewise verified many references. The type is handsome, the paper good, the binding attractive, and the price cheap—a combination of advantages which surely ought to satisfy the purchaser. No new edition of Prescott will be needed until the plates of this one are worn out. ——Philadelphia, perhaps, will yet carry off the palm for cheapness in book-making. Porter & Coates's "International Series" of novels is well chosen, well made, and cheap. To get a goodly 12mo of 400 pages for a dollar and a quarter is a right sure sign that books are fast coming back to *ante-bellum* prices. The last volume in this series is *Oldbury*, by Annie Keary.——Luigi Monti, who used to teach the Harvard boys Italian twenty years ago, has already introduced to American readers two of Guerazzi's novels. When the rebellion broke out he was at work on the reformer's *Battle of Benevento*; but his literary labors were interrupted, and have only been resumed now that he has returned to the United States from the foreign consulate he has been holding. Guerazzi, meanwhile, has passed away. Mr. Monti knows thoroughly both English and Italian; and since his chosen novel, just published by G. W. Carleton & Co., was no mere tale of to-day, but a favorite of the times when a united Italy was only dreamed of, it will prove a valuable addition to American libraries. Mr. Monti contemplates a continuance of his task of presenting some of the masterpieces of late Italian literature to our public; at which the readers of Mr. Howells, if no others, will be glad.

....Mr. E. C. Gardner, the Springfield architect, who wrote "Homes and How to Make Them," has been contributing to the Springfield *Republican* a series of papers entitled *Illustrated Homes*. Just in advance of the completion of their publication in that journal James R. Osgood & Co. have collected the papers into a handsomely printed volume, illustrated by the heliotype process. Mr. Gardner's book is profitable reading, since it is devoted to the discussion, in a lively yet common-sense manner, of the question: How shall a house be built which shall be inexpensive and yet in good taste? Mr. Gardner says on his title-page that he describes "real houses and real people"; and certainly the characters he introduces are such as we meet every day, while houses like theirs are, happily, also to be found much more frequently than they used to be. The illustrations are good as far as the plans go, but the others are not of high quality. The book, as a whole, well supplements the author's previous volume.

....Whatever may be said of the quality of Mr. Browning's genius or the merits of his literary style, it is very plain that he has deliberately chosen a field of work, and that he permits the readers of his books to know him just as he is, unenveloped by dust or veil, however it may be about the fog which seems to form his native air. His last poem, *Aristophanes's Apology* (James R. Osgood & Co.) is conceived precisely in the manner of "Balaustion's Adventure," to which it is really a supplement. Before the reader has finished the first two pages he will, despite the usual toughness, find in the poem real strength and genuine poetry. But strength and imagination are not always in the best literature conjoined with obscurity, and, indeed, ought never to be, save when a master mind deliberately determines to be vague for effect's sake. And so we are again compelled to ask the old question: Is it really worth while, so long as we have Wordsworth, and Keats, and Tennyson, and Morris, to spend time in solving Mr. Browning's subjective riddles?

....Mr. J. Hain Friswell is an English author who, without possessing talent of a high order, has won for himself a large public of readers. He has compiled a dictionary of quotations, in the preparation of which he clumsily showed himself indebted to the similar work of Mr. John Bartlett; he has edited a condensation of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia"; and he has engaged in divers other literary tasks, to the satisfaction of many readers. He is principally known, however, by a collection of essays called "The Gentle Life," which by a certain pleasing quality have approved themselves somewhat widely. *The Better Self* (Porter & Coates) is the title of Mr. Friswell's last book, which possesses the characteristics that have given "The Gentle Life" success. Its chapters are devoted to the consideration of various home and social themes, which are treated in a mild and unobjectionable and not infrequently in a useful manner. Nobody in the world would ever think of calling Mr. Friswell an eminent writer; but a great many, very likely, will be unoffended by his platitudes and bettered by his honest and sensible opinions. The worst quality the essays have, in our mind, is the element of dullness which not infrequently appears.

....Lockwood, Brooks & Co., of Boston, have published in a pamphlet of forty pages a series of sketches from original authorities by Edward E. Hale, giving concisely and in excellent English the events of the year 1775 which brought on the War of the Revolution, the greatest space being appropriated, as is proper, to the Battle of Bunker Hill. The year 1775 was just a century after the outbreak of the wars of King Philip, and, as Mr. Hale remarks, it was the most perilous crisis in the history of New England. *How the War Began*, the title of Mr. Hale's pamphlet, is a very interesting contribution to the literature of the Revolution.

....What is the use of title-pages, any way? It was once supposed that they were indications of the nature of the books at whose gates they stood; but of late their function seems to be merely to furnish what shall be at once a pleasant collocation of words and an enigma to be solved only by careful examination of the volumes themselves. What novel writers are going to do for titles when all the lines of Gray's "Elegy" and the "Ancient Mariner" have been used up we do not know; and if novelty and quaintness are also to be sought for much longer by theologians and scientists and poets the dictionary will soon be quite impoverished. Here, for instance, is the book before us—*Exotics; Attempts to Domesticate Them* (James R. Osgood & Co.). One would say that it was a treatise on floriculture, by Mr. Rand, or Mr. Parkman, or some other of the Boston enthusiasts. It turns out to be, however, a collection of excellent translations by "J. F. C. and L. C."—that is to say (we believe we are divulging no secret), the pastor of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, and his daughter. Dr. Clarke has long been known both as poet and German scholar, and so it is no marvel that his work is very well done. Not all the poems are from German sources, although Goethe, and Heine, and Rückert, and Geibel, and other Germans are well represented. There are a few Latin translations and a large garland from Saadi's "Gulistan." As a sample of the good quality of the poems, let us quote "The Wine of Life," from Geibel:

"The spring is lovely on the earth and sky,
Because its beauty must so soon go by.

And Love's young dream is sweet because its day
Swifter than spring's first blossoms fades away.

"Yet to have loved, though Love has fled, is bliss,
For nothing warms the human heart like this.

"Of that glad wine my soul has drunk its fill;
Now the sun sinks—let night come when it will.

"The unknown hours may bring or shade or shine,
The treasure in my heart is always mine."

The above is by J. F. C.; the work of L. C. is just as good, as will be seen in the following, "The Water-lily," from Geibel:

"A silent water-lily
From the dark lake doth rise;
Her tender snow-white blossom
On the still water lies.

"The moon, from brightest heaven,
Pours down its golden light,
And all its rays are gathered
Into that blossom bright.

Around that snow-white flower
A singing swan doth float;
It is his dying hour,
It is his dying note.

"He pours his soul in music,
His heart must break ere long:
O flower—snow-white flower!
Wilt thou not hear the song?"

The preface contains some valuable words about translation in general.

....*Living Thoughts of Living Thinkers* (Johnson, Wilson & Co.) is a collection of extracts, most of them brief ones, from a large number of writers, big and little. A great many people find pleasure and profit in keeping a book in which they copy such bits of thought as they happen to like in the books and periodicals they read. One of these people is the Rev. S. Pollock Linn, A.M., and this volume is the scrap-book he kept, profited by, and concluded to publish. The selections are without arrangement, either by authors or topics, but are furnished with a full index. The variety of the sources from which the quotations are drawn is so great as to be quite amusing now and then. Here are the authorities represented on the first two pages, in their order: the Rev. Dr. W. M. Paxton, E. L. Youmans, Wendell Phillips, Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, *The New York Tribune*, Canon Liddon, Theodore Tilton, Philip James Bailey, Henry Ward Beecher, President Dwight, N. P. Willis, Frederick W. Robertson, and President McCosh.

NOTES.

Boston has again a juvenile magazine for boys and girls older than the readers of *The Nursery*, which will console the children of that city, in a measure, for the loss of *Our Young Folks*. Its name is *Wide Awake; an Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys*; its editor is Ella Farman, and its publishers D. Lothrop & Co., who certainly understand the market for juvenile books. The first number, now ready, is a bright and readable one in its literature and attractive in its pictures. Of the latter the frontispiece, by Miss Hallock, is very pretty. Among the contributors to the magazine, which is published at *Our Young Folks's* old price—two dollars—will be Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Mary Clemmer, Rossiter Johnson, the Rev. W. M. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, the Rev. S. W. Duffield, "Vieux Moustache," and "Sophie May." Several good artists have also been engaged, of whom are Sol. Eytinge, W. L. Sheppard, J. J. Harley, G. G. White, and Miss Mary A. Hallock.

An enterprise in the field of popular literature which deserves commendation, on the whole, has been undertaken in Chicago by Donnelley, Loyd & Co. It is called "The Lakeside Library," and consists of a semi-monthly publication of some 20 or 25 folio pages a number. Each issue presents some well-known work in a complete form. Thus among the twelve already published are "The Wandering Heir," by Charles Reade; "The Golden Lion of Granpére," by Anthony Trollope; "A Legend of Montrose," by Sir Walter Scott; and "Tom Brown's School Days," by Thomas Hughes. The price of each number is but ten cents, and out of the twenty-four numbers the year will contain the publishers promise that not more than four shall be devoted to works too long to be contained in a single issue. Great magnificence of mechanical execution was hardly to be expected for a dime, but the type is perfectly clear and the paper white and strong. To present good literature at so cheap a price is a praiseworthy act, and we hope these stories of Sir Walter Scott and Trollope will supplant some, at least, of the literary trash of the news-stands. For manifest reasons, the series is confined to non-copyright works. It illustrates the great gain American readers get from the present freedom in literary trade. The reader's side is by no means the only one, but it is one side.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Heads of Angels" is a picture which has been often reproduced, but never more prettily, we think, than in the etching which forms the first picture in *The Portfolio* for June (J. W. Bouton). The etcher is L. Richeton. The other etching in the number is Willy Lott's House," by R. S. Chattock, after Constable. Mr. Chattock, as all will admit who remember his "Ring Out, Wild Bells" (published in *The Portfolio* for June, 1872), is one of the best of living etchers. The literature of the number includes an article on Gerome, by René Menard; and one on Etty, by the editor, Mr. Hamerton. The artist whose methods are discussed in the "Technical Notes" is William Wyld.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Exotics: Attempts to Domesticate Them. By J. F. C. and L. C. (The Saunterer's Series.) Sq. 16mo, pp. 141. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.	$1 25
Illustrated Homes: A Series of Papers Describing Real Houses and Real People. By E. C. Gardner. Illustrated. Sq. 12mo, pp. 287. The same	2 00
Boston Illustrated. (New edition.) 12mo, paper, pp. 136. The same	0 50
One Hundred Years Ago: How the War Began. A series of sketches from original authorities. By Edward E. Hale. 8vo, paper, pp. 40. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co	
Christian Missions. By the Rev. Julius H. Seelye. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: Dodd & Mead.	1 25
A Double Story. By George Macdonald. Sq. 16mo, pp. 2[illegible]. The same	1 25
Autobiography of Thomas Guthrie, D.D.; and Memoir by his Sons, the Rev. David K. Guthrie and Charles V. Guthrie, M. A. Vol. II. 12mo, pp. x, 494. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers	2 00
The Undivine Comedy, and other Poems. By the Anonymous Poet of Poland, Count Sigismund Krasinski. Translated by Martha Walker Cook. 12mo, pp. 513. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co	2 25
Lippincott's Magazine of Popular Literature and Science. Vol. XV. 8vo, paper, pp. 776. The same	3 00
Old New York, from the Battery to Bloomingdale. Etchings by Eliza Greatorex; text by M. Despard. Part I. Folio, paper, pp. 35. (Sold by subscription.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons	3 00
Manfred; or, The Battle of Benevento. By F. D. Guerazzi. Translated from the Italian by Luigi Monti, A.M. 12mo, pp. 447. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co	1 75
John Dorrien. A novel. By Julia Kavanagh. 12mo, pp. 500. New York: D. Appleton & Co.	1 25
What Young People Should Know; the Reproductive Function in man and the lower animals. By Burt G. Wilder. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 212. Boston: Estes & Lauriat	1 50
Miss Royal. By Victor Cherbuliez. Translated by Frances A. Shaw. 8vo, paper, pp. 97. The same	50
Dead to the World; or, Sin and Atonement. From the German of Carl Detlef. Translated by MS. 12mo, pp. 325. Boston: William F. Gill & Co	1 50
Living Thoughts of Leading Thinkers; a Thesaurus. By the Rev. S. Pollock Linn, A.M. (New edition.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 466. New York: Johnson, Wilson & Co	2 00
Outline of Church History. By John F. Hurst. (The Normal Outline Series.) 12mo, pp. 98. New York: Nelson & Phillips	0 50
The Home-Story Series, by Augusta Larned: Vacation Stories; Stories for Little People; Stories for the Fireside. Illustrated. 3 vols. 16mo, pp. 272, 309, 278. The same	4 00
Flavia; or, "Loyal unto the End." A Tale of the Church in the Second Century. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. The same	1 50
Quadratus. A Tale of the World in the Church. By Emma Leslie. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 3[illegible]. The same	1 50
All for Christ; or, How the Christian may obtain, by a renewed consecration of his heart, the fullness of joy referred to by the Saviour just previous to his Crucifixion. By Thomas Carter, D.D. 16mo, pp. 192. The same	0 75
Arctic Heroes: Facts and Incidents of Arctic Explorations from the earliest voyages to the discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin; embracing sketches of commercial and religious results. By the Rev. Z. A. Mudge. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 304. The same	1 25
The Lesser Hymnal. A collection of hymns, selected chiefly from the Standard Hymn Book of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 18mo, pp. 272. The same	0 50
Hand-Book of Bible Geography. By George H. Whitney, D.D. Illustrated. (New edition.) 12mo, pp. 405. The same	2 50
The Complete Arithmetic, oral and written. By Daniel W. Fish, A. M. (Robinson's Shorter Course.) 16mo, pp. x, 4[illegible]. New York: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co	
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Scribner for July.

The July number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, now ready, is rich in all the essentials of a thoroughly good family Magazine. From the varied table of contents, embracing *Illustrated Articles, Stories, Poems, Sketches, Essays, Editorials, and Reviews*, the Publishers beg to call attention to the following specially readable and timely articles:

Kearney at Seven Pines, by EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. *A stirring descriptive ballad, with an Illustration by Darley.*

The City of the Golden Gate, by SAMUEL WILLIAMS. *A handsomely Illustrated article on San Francisco, with views of the public buildings, notable characters, Chinese quarter, etc., etc.*

A Farmer's Vacation, by COL. GEO. E. WARING, JR. *Here Col. Waring, fresh from the scene, gives the most delightful letter-press and pictorial description of the quaint architecture, the novel peasant life, and the picturesque farms and villages of Brittany and Normandy.*

The Story of Sevenoaks, by J. G. HOLLAND. *The present installment continues the career of Mr. Belcher in New York and shows how he became the proprietor of a railroad.*

The Girl at Rudder Grange, by FRANK R. STOCKTON. *In this Mr. Stockton again takes up the chronicles of "RUDDER GRANGE," begun in our last November number, and describes the dramatic conclusion of that novel housekeeping enterprise.*

A Good-for-Nothing, by HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN. *A glimpse into the romance of Emigrant Life.*

Recollections of Charles Sumner are continued. There are also able essays on

Darwinism and Spiritual Phenomena.

Dr. Holland, in "Topics of the Time," writes of "International Copyright," "Parochial Schools," and "An American School of Art."

The World's Work gives the latest processes, describes new inventions, etc., etc. This department, recently established, has attracted a great deal of attention.

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In the July Number of SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS some of our very best authors for children are represented. There are articles by

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Among the Fourth of July Articles are

Jack's Independence Day,

Stories of American Orators,

How the "Margaretta" was Captured, One Hundred Years Ago, describing the

First Naval Battle of the Revolution.

Every one will be interested in the vivid account by a Nebraska woman of

How the Grasshoppers Came.

The boys will read with avidity the article entitled

How to Make a Boat,

with its pictures and diagrams, showing how any boy can build his own craft.

Young students will have an opportunity to test their learning by translating

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CALIFORNIA AND THE CHINESE.

BY CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN.

AFTER leaving Virginia City and the snow-sheds of the Sierra Nevadas, the variety of the mountain scenery excites the traveler's wonder. The Rocky Mountain Passes are so barren that they possess little beauty. The Sierra Nevada Ranges, on the other hand, are exceedingly picturesque. Instead of one mass of rocks, you see shrubbery and trees of all kinds on the mountain slopes and green, fertile fields in the valley below. The ride around Cape Horn to Colfax was thrilling. As we dashed round the Cape, on a steep grade, the engine seemed to be on the point of plunging into the abyss below. The road-bed was cut in the rocks about the edge of a high peak, and I could look down 800 feet, almost perpendicularly, upon a ranch of thirty acres, that looked no bigger than an ordinary kitchen-garden. The Sacramento Valley, with its fruit trees and delicious odors and verdure of all descriptions, is, without exaggeration, called an immense park. At Sacramento the warm weather with its luscious fruits contrasted favorably with the snows of the preceding day. The parched fields in the San Joaquin Valley, from which the hay had been already gathered, a glimpse at the beautiful town of Oakland, a magnificent view at sunset of the Golden Gate as we cross the Bay, and, finally, a walk through the "Heathen City" of San Francisco are a fair beginning of the wonders that await the expectant tourist.

By permission from the chief of police, I went with an officer inspect the Chinese quarters of San Francisco the other night, and spent three or four hours in witnessing most curious and horrible sights. I visited opium dens, gambling hells, two Chinese theaters, eating-saloons, joss houses, or houses of worship, rag-pickers' dens, and everything else that was horrid and disgusting; yet which, because characteristic of the Chinese, I was anxious to see. A true description of the sights, even if possible, would hardly be permissible.

Yet a good work is being done to Christianize the Chinese, and with encouraging results, considering their character and the idolatrous life they have led for centuries. Some people who notice that it is impossible to convert all the Chinese on their arrival in this country hastily conclude that any attempt to civilize and Christianize them is seed sown in barren soil. The work which the Presbyterians began in San Francisco in 1853 has been slowly but steadily increasing. Other denominations have been encouraged to follow their example, until to-day Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists have flourishing Chinese missions. The Irish Roman Catholics have used every effort to keep the Protestants from ameliorating the condition of the Chinese. They burnt down the chapel in San José, and two years ago threatened to do the same to the Methodist chapel in San Francisco. Father Burchard, a Roman Catholic priest, is said to have declared in public, not long since, that it was impossible for the Chinese in California to become Christians. But the real reason of the hatred of the Irish toward John Chinaman is undoubted-

ly the cheap labor of the latter. Last year twenty Chinese were added to the Presbyterian church and eight more were baptized several weeks since. Many of the churches in town have Chinese mission schools, which are well attended. I visited yesterday (Sunday) the Chinese Methodist chapel, which is situated in the heart of "Chinatown," opposite one theater and beside another. When the chapel was first opened only six came in; soon the number increased, so that the room was enlarged. Another extension still makes its space too cramped. The room was jammed when I went in, and many young Chinamen stood outside, unable to gain admittance. After hearing "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "Rock of Ages," and several other familiar hymns sung in Chinese, I listened to an earnest address from a young Chinaman, who, as Rev. Otis Gibson, the missionary, said, was two years ago an opium-smoker and a supernumerary in the Chinese theater, but was now a photographer, enjoying a thriving business. In the evening I attended several Chinese Sunday-schools, and realized how anxious the children were to learn and how advanced many of them were. However depraved and immoral the majority of the Chinese in this country may be and however discouraging are the present prospects for their immediate conversion, the seed that is being sown by the faithful Chinese missionaries in San Francisco will one day work out grand results.

After you have spent a week or more in San Francisco, and have thoroughly "done" the town, your next desire will be to see two of the great wonders of California—the Geysers and Big Trees. You can then better appreciate the third and greatest wonder—the Yosemite Valley.

And now for the far-famed Geysers Springs! Leaving 'Frisco in the afternoon, I arrived in the evening at Calistoga, a favorite watering-place, thick with rose-bushes and abounding in springs. The "Chicken Broth Spring" was one of the most peculiar springs. By putting a little salt and pepper in the water, it tastes very much like chicken-broth. The next morning I anxiously awaited the arrival of Foss, the great California stage-driver, of whom I had heard so much. "Here he comes," shouted a little boy, and up dashed the six horses on a run to the hotel and, turning sharply, came suddenly to a halt. "All aboard for the Geysers!" shouted Foss. "And can I have a front seat beside you," said I, in a low voice. "Provided there are no ladies who wish it," was the gallant reply, that made me keep remarkably quiet until the ladies mounted the wagon and took—the back seats. Away we went on a run for the first six miles. A change of horses and another twelve miles took us up the mountain, through a magnificent country. The road was steep and tortuous, and as we descended the other side of the mountain Foss's fast driving made the ride intensely exciting. Foss is a queer genius. As we flew down the steep grade, through brooks, round sharp curves, or at the edge of a thousand-foot precipice, he told us his whole history—that he was born in New Hampshire, was 56 years old, six feet one inch in hight, and weighed 240 pounds. There was nothing mean about him, he said. He allowed his wife a horse of her own and told her to do as she pleased. But his son was a bad boy. His gravest fault was that he was a glutton. He would eat three meals a day, while the father only had one. "The other day," continued Foss, "my wife had been making preparations to receive company; but when supper-time came the frosted cake had disappeared, and that good-for-nothing son of mine was the cause. I have fitted him out with a coach and four, but he does not take to stage-driving worth a cent." And here we are at the Geyser Cañon.

After lunch we armed ourselves with canes, at the direction of the guide, ready to see the boiling springs. The whole ravine seems to be in a state of internal distress. You can hear the groaning within and see the hot, seething water gush out of the crevices in the rocks. The springs are so numerous as to make quite a stream, which pours violently down, making the sides of the gorge re-echo with the noise. Every metal and every mineral water in existence seem crowded into the ravine. The first spring we meet in this romantic spot is called the "Eye Water Spring." Then comes the "Corn Mill," named after the sound of a mill grinding corn. "The Witch's Cauldron," temperature two hundred and thirty degrees, cooks eggs beautifully. Here's a fourth spring that tastes exactly like lemonade. When we come to another spring, called the "Devil's Pulpit," the funny man of the party calls out that he did not know that the Devil had a pulpit. "He has been in many a one that I know of," is the facetious rejoinder. "The Holy Water Spring" is so designated, says our Catholic guide, because there are so many holes in the ground. You have only to thrust a stick into the earth to see boiling water rise up.

From the Geysers to the Big Trees is nearly two hundred miles. Let us get there as quickly as possible, and not grumble too much at a sixty-eight mile drive one of the days in a stage-coach. The Mariposa Grove is the destined spot; but the stage must stop six miles from it, the road is so rough. So here let us put up for the night, with bracing air for the lungs, fascinating scenery for the eye, and sweet trout for the palate. The house is filled with people from all over the world, and away we start the next morning, twenty-five of us, for the Big Trees of California. The ride (on horseback) was altogether thirteen miles, through bushes and brooks, over rocks and embankments, up hill and down, dodging tree-limbs above you and old stumps beneath you, and, withal, going sight-seeing under difficulties. Talk about the luxury of traveling, if you please. I tell you it is hard work. Arrived at the forest, you stand with utter amazement before the giant trees that tower heavenward. Descriptions give no conception of their immensity. You must see them to realize their hight and thickness. I took a string from my pocket to measure the circumference of "Grizzled Giant," the largest tree, and then, fastening one end, I walked away one hundred and ten feet before the other end brought me to a halt. It took seventeen of us on horseback and in single file to surround this tree. A hole in another of the trees we rode through, as it stood in its natural position. Another one which had been felled was dug out, so that we went through a part of its length on horseback. It takes the July sun to melt the snow within. One little boy—a namesake of Henry Wilson—found a cone in the grove nineteen inches long, and often ones twenty-five inches in length are discovered. Beautiful mosses, rare wild flowers, bits of bark to be made into pin cushions for our sisters at home were a few of the curiosities we brought back to the hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 7th, 1875.

School and College.

ABBOTT ACADEMY (1828), Andover, Mass.: Public Examinations, Monday, June 28th, Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Wednesday, June 30th....Bates College (1863), Lewiston, Me.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Cheney), Divinity School Sermon (the Rev. James L. Phillips, India), Sunday, June 27th; Junior Prize Declamations, Monday, June 28th; Meeting of Trustees, Divinity School Anniversary (5 in Graduating Class), Commencement Concert, Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Commencement Dinner, Address before Literary Societies (the Hon. James W. Patterson, LL.D., New Hampshire), Wednesday, June 30th; Oration (the Rev. A. Given, Greenville, R. I.) and Poem (C. H. Hersey, Bethel, Me.) before Alumni, Class Day Exercises, Thursday, July 1st; President's Levee, Friday, July 2d; 18 in Graduating Class. ....Bordentown Female College (——), Bordentown, N. J.: Commencement, Wednesday, June 30th.....College of New Jersey (1748), Princeton, N. J.: Caledonian Games, Saturday, June 26th; Baccalaureate Sermon (President McCosh), Sunday, June 27th; Gymnastic Exhibition, Class Day Exercises, Monday, June 28th; Oration before Literary Societies (John K. Cowen, '66), Society Reunions, Alumni Meeting, Junior Orations, Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Alumni Dinner, Wednesday, June 30th....College of William and Mary (1693), Williamsburg, Va.: Commencement, Thursday, July 1st....Hamilton College (1812), Clinton, N. Y.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Brown), Society of Inquiry Address (Frank T. Ellinwood, D.D., N. Y. City), Sunday, June 27th; Kingsley Prize Declamations, Monday, June 28th; Kingsley Prize Debate, Senior Reception, Tuesday, June 29th; Phi Beta Kappa Address (Judge George W. Clinton, Buffalo, N. Y.), Alumni Meeting and Election of Trustees, Class Day Exercises, Address (the Hon. J. M. Woolworth, Omaha, Neb.) and Poem (A. T. Pierson, D.D., Detroit, Mich.) before Alumni, Wednesday, June 30th; Commencement, Thursday, July 1st.....Harvard University (1636), Cambridge, Mass.: Class Day Exercises, Friday, June 25th, Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, June 27th; Visitation of the Divinity School, Alumni Meeting, Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Wednesday, June 30th. President Woolsey, of Yale College, will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa Oration.....Iowa State University (1860), Iowa City, Ia.: Literary Societies' Union Anniversary, Friday, June 25th; Law School Closing Lecture (W. G. Hammond, LL.D.), Saturday, June 26th; Baccalaureate Address (President Thacher), Sunday, June 27th; Law Class Day Exercises, Alumni Meeting (Oration, W. C. Preston, B. Ph.; Poem, S. V. Graves, M. A.), Monday, June 28th; Law School Commencement, University Oration (the Rev. C. C. Burnett, Fairfield, Ia.), Address before Law School (the Hon. George G. Wright, LL. D.), Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement (Master's Oration, R. Sanderson, Burlington, Ia.), Wednesday, June 30th.....Lafayette College (1821), Easton, Penn.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Cattell), Brainerd Missionary Society Anniversary, Sermon before Christian Brotherhood (the Rev. H. E. Niles, York, Penn.), Sunday, June 27th; Class Day Exercises, Concert, Monday, June 28th; Society Reunions (Franklin So., Orator, Tutor John Meigs, M. A., '71; Washington So., Orator, J. Scollay, M. A., '71), Class Reunions, Alumni Meeting (Orators, Robert P. Allen, '55, Williamsport, Penn.; the Hon. Wm. S. Kirkpatrick, '63), Oration before Literary Societies (the Rev. John Lord, D.D.), Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Commencement Dinner, President's Levee, Wednesday, June 30th.....Lawrence University (1849), Appleton, Wis.: Sophomore and Junior Prize Declamations, Saturday, June 26th; Commencement Love-Feast, Baccalaureate Sermon (President Steele), Sermon before Religious Societies (Prof. W. X. Ninde, D.D., Garrett Biblical Inst., Evanston, Ill.), Sunday, June 27th; Rhetorical Contest, Monday, June 27th; Meeting of Trustees and Visitors, Philalethean Society Address (O. H. Tiffany, D.D., Chicago, Ill.), Tuesday, June 29th; Literary Society Reunions, Term Closing Exercises, Alumni Business Meeting, Oration (George A. Follansbee, '65, Chicago, Ill.) and Poem (Mrs. M. A. P. Stansbury, '59) before Alumni, Wednesday, June 30th; Commencement, Commencement Dinner, Thursday, July 1st....Lewisburg University (1847), Lewisburg, Penn.: Baccalaureate Sermon (the President), Society of Inquiry Sermon (the Rev. P. L. Davis, N. Y. City), State Baptist Education Society Address (the Rev. T. Evans, Franklin, Penn.), Sunday, June 27th; Alumnæ (Female Institute) Reunion, Oration before Alumni (the Hon. James T. Lane, '52, Davenport, Ia.), Monday, June 28th; Alumni Business Meeting, Meeting of Trustees and Curators, Meeting in behalf Centennial Endowment, Anniversary of Female Institute, Anniversary of College Literary Societies, Oration (P. S. Henson, D.D., Philadelphia, Penn.), Poem (the Rev. S. Dyer, Philadelphia, Penn.), Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Commencement Dinner, President's Levee, Wednesday, June 30th....At Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (1837), South Hadley, Mass., the public examinations will begin Tuesday, June 29th, and the anniversary exercises, at which the Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D.D., of New York City, will deliver the address, will be held at 11 A. M. on Thursday, July 1st....Ripon College (1863), Ripon, Wis.: Rehearsal of Musical Department, Saturday, June 26th; Baccalaureate Sermon (President Merriman), Sunday, June 27th; Æolian Society Anniversary, Monday, June 28th; Athenian Society Anniversary, Lecture before Literary Societies (Prof. Hiram Mead, Oberlin Theo. Sem.), Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Address before Alumni (the Rev. J. F. Dudley, Eau Claire, Wis.), Mendelssohn Society Concert, Wednesday, June 30th. ....Trinity College (1823), Hartford, Conn.: Class Day Exercises, Thursday, June 24th; Honor Examinations, Friday, June 25th, Saturday, June 26th; Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, June 27th; Meeting of Convocation, Alumni Meeting, Meeting of Phi Beta Kappa, Convocation Address (Samuel B. Warren, M.A.), Wednesday, June 30th; Commencement, Thursday, July 1st.....University of Chicago (1859), Chicago, Ill.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Moss), Sunday, June 27th; Address before Literary Societies (the Hon. J. A. Jameson, Chicago, Ill.), Monday, June 28th; Class Day Exercises, Oration and Poem before Alumni, Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Commencement Dinner, Wednesday, June 30th.....University of Michigan (1841), Ann Arbor, Mich.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Angell), Sunday, June 27th; Concert, Monday, June 28th; Class Day Exercises (Oration, B. C. Burt; Poem, J. B. McMahon), Oration (Levi T. Griffin, '57) and Poem (Gen. B. M. Cutcheon, '61) before Alumni, Alumni Supper, Senior Reception, Tuesday, June 29th; Business Meeting of Alumni, Commencement, Commencement Dinner, President's Reception, Wednesday, June 30th.....University of Rochester (1850), Rochester, N. Y.: Y. M. C. A. Sermon (George Dana Boardman, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.), Sunday, June 27th; Class Day Exercises, Dewy Prize Declamations (Sophomore), Monday, June 28th; Meeting of Trustees, Meeting of Alumni, Oration (A. J. Sage, D.D., '60, Hartford, Conn.) and Poem (John P. Munro, '69, Syracuse, N. Y.) before Alumni, Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Commencement Dinner, Wednesday, June 30th....University of Virginia (1824), Charlottesville, Va.: Y. M. C. A. Sermon (W. T. Brantly, D.D., Maryland), Sunday, June 27th; Meeting of Board of Visitors, Washington Literary Society Celebration, Monday, June 28th; Jefferson Literary Society Celebration, Delivery of Magazine Medal, Tuesday, June 29th; Meeting of Alumni (Address, the Hon. B. Johnson Barbour; Poem, Daniel B. Lucas, West Virginia), Semi-centennial Address, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Wednesday, June 30th; Commencement, Oration before Alumni (Gen. John S. Preston, South Carolina), Alumni Dinner, Commencement Ball, Thursday, July 1st....University of Wooster (1870), Wooster, O.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Taylor), Brainerd Society Address (Prof. Wm. S. Plumer, D.D., LL.D.), Sunday, June 27th; Class Day Exercises, Monday, June 28th; Meeting of Trustees, Address before Literary Societies (Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, University of Michigan), Junior Exhibition, Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Wednesday, June 30th; 26 in Graduating Class; College reopens, Wednesday, Sept. 15th....Washington and Jefferson College (1802), Washington, Penn.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Hays), Sunday, June 27th; Oration before Literary Societies, Alumni Meeting, Tuesday, June 29th; Commencement, Dedication of New Building (Addresses [?], the Hon. James G. Blaine, '47, and the Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, '51, Secretary of the Treasury), Wednesday, June 30th....Western Reserve College (1827), Hudson, O.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Cutler), Missionary Society Sermon (the Rev. T. E. Monroe, Akron, O.), Sunday, June 27th; Alumni Meeting (Oration, W. W. Andrews, '59; Poem, George Lee, M.D., '68), Prize Declamations, Tuesday, June 29th; Literary Society Reunions, Commencement, Address before Literary Societies (J. B. Bettinger, D.D., Sewickly, Penn.), Concert, Wednesday, June 30th; College reopens, Wednesday, Sept. 2d....Wheaton Female Seminary (1835), Norton, Mass.: Reunion in celebration of completion of 40th year. ....Wofford College (1853), Spartanburg, S. C.: Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, June 27th; Commencement, Wednesday, June 30th....Yale College (1700), New Haven, Conn.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Porter), Sunday, June 27th; Presentation Day Exercises (Oration, Charles F. Cutter, Princeville, Ill.; Poem, Eugene Bouton, Jefferson, N. Y.), Sheffield Scientific School Anniversary, Senior Promenade, Tuesday, June 29th; Alumni Meeting, Election of Member of Corporation, Law School Anniversary (including Prize Speaking, and Oration on "Some of the Relations and Present Duties of the Legal Profession to our Public Life and Affairs," by Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, South Carolina), Law School Reception, Wednesday, June 30th; Commencement, Alumni Dinner, President's Reception, Thursday, July 1st; Sixth Annual Art School Exhibition open during week; College reopens Thursday, Sept. 16th.

....Amherst College (1821), Amherst, Mass.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Stearns), Society of Inquiry Sermon (Wm. Ormiston, D.D., N. Y. City), Sunday, July 4th; Hyde Prize Orations, Kellogg Prize Declamations, Monday, July 5th; Class Day Exercises, Mendelssohn Quartette and Temple Quartette Concert, Tuesday, July 6th; Junior Gymnastic Exhibition, Meeting of Alumni, Social Union Address (the Hon. Charles Francis Adams), Social Gathering of Alumni and Friends, Wednesday, July 7th; Commencement, Commencement Dinner, Thursday, July 8th....Bowdoin College (1802), Brunswick, Me.: Baccalaureate Sermon (President Chamberlain), Sunday, July 4th; Junior Prize Exhibition, Monday, July 5th; Gymnastic Exhibition, Tuesday, July 6th; Meeting of Alumni, Oration (George B. Cheever, D. D., '25) and Poem (Henry W. Longfellow, LL. D., '25) before Alumni, Concert, Wednesday, July 7th; Commencement, Commencement Dinner, President's Levee, Thursday, July 8th; Phi Beta Kappa Meeting, Friday, July 9th....Williams College (1793),

Williamstown, Mass.: Intercollegiate Rhetorical Contest, Saturday, July 3d; Mills Y. M. C. A. Address (Nathaniel W. Conkling, D.D., N. Y.), Baccalaureate Sermon (President Chadbourne), Mission Park Prayer Meeting (President Hopkins to preside), Sunday, July 4th; Adelphic Union Exhibition and Address (the Hon. David Dudley Field, LL. D.), Monday, July 5th; Alumni Meeting, "Williams Century" Meeting (for organization), Class Day Exercises, Gymnastic Exhibition, Class Reunions, President's Reception of "Williams Century," Sophomore and Junior Prize Rhetorical Exhibition, Promenade Concert, Tuesday, July 6th; Commencement, Commencement Dinner, President's Reception, Wednesday, July 7th.

....The Rev. Elmer Hewitt Capen, late pastor of the first Universalist church, Providence, R. I., was inaugurated president of Tufts College, College Hill, Mass., on Wednesday, June 2d, succeeding the Rev. Alonzo Ames Miner, D.D., in that capacity. The exercises were held in the chapel at 3 P. M., the Rev. T. B. Thayer, D.D., of Boston, reading the Scriptures, the retiring president offering prayer, the Hon. Israel Washburn, LL.D., of Portland, Me., president of the corporation, delivering the charter, seal, and keys to the president-elect, who briefly responded, George H. Hunt, of the senior class, delivering a Latin address of farewell to Dr. Miner, and of welcome to Mr. Capen, followed by the latter's inaugural address, prayer by Prof. Thomas J. Sawyer, D.D., of the Divinity School, the doxology, and the benediction by the president. The subject of President Capen's address was "The Purpose and Scope of American University Training," which centered, he held, in the two purposes — culture and supreme loyalty to truth. He closed with words indicative of a loving enthusiasm for academic training:

"Remember the college, beloved brethren and friends, wherever the pathway of your life may chance to run. Remember it earnestly and devoutly in your prayers before God. Remember it whenever you have anything to bestow that will increase the funds of its treasury or enrich its museums or its libraries. . . . Remember it when you look into the fair and hopeful faces of your little sons, and try to think how you will transfigure toil for them, and make this world, through which they are compelled to walk, however humble and obscure their lot, one bright, sweet vale of celestial sunlight and heavenly verdure."

GLEN FLORA SPRINGS.

READ the following remarkable cure:

WAUKEGAN, Feb. 2d, 1875.

MR. R. H. PARKS:

Dear Sir:—For the past three years I have been severely afflicted with chronic rheumatism; at times have been obliged to use crutches. Two months ago I was induced to try the Glen Flora Water, and, am pleased to say, with wonderful results. I am now in better health than I have been for years. Have thrown away my crutches and feel like a new man. Previous to using the water I was as helpless as a child. My knees and in fact all the joints of the body were swollen out of shape. I think my trouble arose from diseased kidneys, and cheerfully recommend Glen Flora Water to all those who are afflicted with rheumatism or any kidney troubles.

Yours truly, S. S. WARNER.

The case of Mr. Warner, as mentioned in his certificate above, is one of the most remarkable on record. The wonderful cure performed in this case should alone entitle the Glen Flora Water to rank among the most valuable mineral waters in the world.

If you are an invalid, write to C. C. & R. H. PARKS, Waukegan, Ill., and obtain a circular, which gives all the facts.

DR. R. HUNTER,

(Late of New York),

On The Throat and its Diseases.

LETTER NO. IV.

IN my letter on Catarrh and Ozœna I pointed out the danger of neglecting these diseases of the nose, and explained their liability to extend to the Ears, Throat, and Lungs.

When Catarrh or a seated cold falls upon the throat it first attacks the mucous membrane, but soon involves the tonsil glands, the soft palate, and the little follicles which in health secrete the lubricating mucus.

Most persons in this climate, and particularly here in Chicago, are liable to frequent attacks of cold during the winter months. These fall first upon the nostrils and then spread to the throat. People who are in vigorous health throw them off without apparent injury; but those of more delicate organism do not do so. All winter through they are more or less troubled, and it is only after warm weather comes that they can be said to be free. But do they in reality get well even then? That is a question of great moment; for, if not, as the cold weather approaches they discover that the throat is tender, that they have a tickling sensation, which excites a hacking kind of cough two or three times a day, and later that the voice becomes husky in speaking and reading aloud. On looking into the throat, under such circumstances, we find the lining membrane rough and uneven. Little points or granulations are seen scattered over its surface. Sometimes these exist in patches, but more commonly each granulation is a distinct raised point.

This is what we doctors call "Granulated Sore Throat," or more properly "Tuberculous Throat." Of all the diseases to which the throat is liable this is the most serious. It is properly the sequel of Catarrh and the beginning of Consumption. These granulations constitute what is know as *Tubercles*, and as soon as they spread to the Larynx and down into the air-tubes and cells the disease becomes Consumption. Every breath you draw has a tendency to carry it onward and hasten its development. The huskiness of the voice before mentioned, the frequent efforts to clear it, the bluish, sticky kind of mucus which is forced up, all indicate the spread of the irritation down the windpipe and the danger which threatens the patient. The transition from Catarrh to Granular Throat and from Granular Throat to Consumption, when neglected, is certain and in most cases rapid.

There is one point to which I must advert in this connection. Persons afflicted with consumption have, as a rule, a great unwillingness to admit that they are in any danger until the disease is far advanced. This arises, no doubt, from the error of supposing such to be hopeless. But no such delusion exists in regard to throat disease, and yet the same folly of neglecting it is committed. They put off treatment as long as possible, in hopes that it will get well of its own accord. While they are waiting, uncertain what to do, tubercles form in the lungs. In this way most cases of consumption arise.

Go to your friends who are now in consumption and ask them how their disease began. They will, with scarcely an exception, tell you that it came on just as I have described—steadily, step by step, almost without being noticed, and without any treatment calculated to resist its development. Until a severe attack of cold, followed by active congestion of the lungs, awakened them to their real state and revealed the existence of seated disease in the lungs, they had no thought of danger. Their lives are the sacrifice of their negligence and want of medical direction.

Be wise before it is too late. If you have anything the matter with the nose or throat, you cannot begin an hour too soon to get rid of it. Every day's delay but makes its hold more inveterate and its cure more difficult. But all such cases are curable by proper treatment. Applications to the throat alone do no good, because before the physician's aid is sought the disease has passed below the throat, into the windpipe and bronchial tubes, and the applications do not reach the whole of the diseased surface. Even should the throat improve under such treatment, the disease lower down would be aggravated in a corresponding degree. In my practice in New York the number of people who came under my care for diseased lungs, who had previously been treated by other physicians for throat affections, was truly surprising, and in almost every instance they attributed the lung disease to this partial treatment of their throats. Every point where disease has made a lodgment must be thoroughly reached and acted upon at the same time. By alkaline washes applied by the showering syringe, warm alterative vapors applied by the inhaler, and careful attention to the general health these diseases, which have hitherto baffled the skill of general physicians, become as amenable to treatment and as curable as other diseases of the system.

My next letter will be on Bronchitis.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
Lakeside Building, corner of Adams and Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

JUNE, 24d, 1875.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENTS, 1875.

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THE INDEPENDENT 1875.

THE INDEPENDENT the present year will endeavor to maintain the high position which it has held in the past. In its literary columns it depends upon its well-known corps of American and foreign contributors—a body of eminent authors, larger, probably, than that connected with any weekly newspaper in the world; its departments, devoted to Art, Science, Missions, Sunday-schools, Education, Agriculture, and Commercial and Financial affairs are conducted by specialists of practical experience; its full and catholic register of clerical changes is continued; its juvenile columns are filled by writers whom the children regard with favor; constant efforts are made to furnish prompt and able literary reviews; and in its editorial pages affairs of religious and general interest are discussed by the most competent writers.

We are determined *that no subscriber to any other journal shall receive as much in real value for the money paid as a Subscriber to* THE INDEPENDENT.

We are also determined not to be excelled in the way of premiums, and affirm that we give with THE INDEPENDENT more beautiful and really valuable premiums than are offered by any other weekly paper published.

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Since January 1st, 1875, the postage on all publications must be prepaid at the office of publication; therefore subscribers will henceforth remit 20 cents extra for postage, as per rates given below.

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OR

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"It is a beautiful combination of portraits and landscape, representing a group of four bright and beautiful children engaged in outdoor recreations, under the shade of a venerable tree, from a branch of which is suspended a swing. In this swing sits a young girl, smiling upon the bold lad who is holding a buttercup under her chin as a test whether or not she loves butter; while another sweet girl, with a hoop in her hands, and another very intelligent and dignified-looking youth, with his slate and books under his arm, are thoughtfully looking at the effect produced. There is also in the foreground a favorite Skyeterrier dog, which seems to take a deep interest in the proceedings; while in the background is a sail-boat upon the lake lying at the base of a mountain. Flowers are in full bloom about them, buttercups in abundance; and the picture is one suggestive of modesty, innocence, and happiness. It is a delightful household picture, suited to any parlor or drawing-room."

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The Independent.

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HENRY C. BOWEN,
Editor, Publisher, and Proprietor,
P. O. Box 2787. New York City.

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The Independent.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

HENRY C. BOWEN,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, June 24th, 1875.

CONTENTS.

A Monody on George Clinton (unpublished poem). *Joseph Rodman Drake*..... 1
"Heaven Begun Below." *The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge*..... 1
Washee-Washee. *Joaquin Miller*..... 1
Bowdoin College—Nathaniel Hawthorne. *The Rev. John S. C. Abbott*..... 3
Siesta (poem). *Harriet McEwen Kimball*..... 4
Mr. Moody's Work in London. *J. B. T. Marsh*.. 4
Deeds and Words (poem). *H. H*..... 5
Religion and the Rich. *Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.*.. 6
DEPARTMENTS:—Biblical Research; Fine Arts; Personalities; Science; Missions; The Sunday-school; Pebbles; Ministerial Register.. 6—8
LITERATURE:—What and How to Read: Minor Notices; Notes; Books of the Week..... 8, 9
Wordsworth (poem). *Susan E. Dickinson*..... 11
California and the Chinese. *Clarence Winthrop Bowen*..... 11, 12
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE..... 12
EDITORIALS:—Lenient Subscription; Confederate State Legislation; The Perils of Passengers..... 14
EDITORIAL NOTES..... 15
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE..... 16
WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW; COMMERCIAL; FINANCIAL..... 20—25
YOUNG AND OLD:—Sympathy (poem), *Josephine Pollard*; How Bessie Forgave Patrick, *Mary C. Bartlett*; Dickey Dock, *G. M. S. Horton*; Haddam and Hereo..... 25—27
FARM AND GARDEN..... 30

LENIENT SUBSCRIPTION.

No doubt outsiders have often asked the question: How can honest men conscientiously give in their solemn subscription to a Confession like that of Westminster when there are parts of it which they do not believe? In justice to the best portion of the Presbyterian clergy, their answer should be given and considered.

They would tell us—and it is a sufficient answer—that the form of subscription imposed on all officers in the Presbyterian Church is the most lenient and elastic that could be devised. When Dr. R. W. Patterson was appointed by the General Assembly an associate with Dr. Francis L. Patton in the Northwestern Theological Seminary we asserted that he held the Confession to be faulty in some important portions and to need revision. *The Presbyterian Banner* said that if this were the case he could not take the pledge required of professors and which in almost the same words is required of all ministers and laymen. That he could consistently take that pledge, or that Dr. William Adams could do the same at Union, or Dr. Herrick Johnson at Auburn Seminary will be evident when it is read. It is as follows:

"In the presence of the omniscient and heart-searching God I do solemnly affirm and declare that I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God and the only and infallible rule of faith and practice;

"That I do receive and adopt the Confession of Faith and Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures;

"That I do approve of the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church as prescribed in the Form of Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in these United States;

"And I do solemnly promise to maintain with zeal and fidelity the truths of the Gospel, and to be faithful and diligent in the discharge of all such duties as may devolve on me as a professor in this seminary according to the best of my knowledge and ability."

That is all there is of it, and it includes the precise language of the questions put to all ministers and elders.

It will be seen that Dr. Patterson or Dr. William Adams professed, first, that they accepted the Scriptures as the Word of God; second, that they received the Standards as containing the biblical system of doctrine; and, third, that they approved the Presbyterian polity as elaborated by the Church. The first and third of these affirmations are somewhat strict in their language and leave little room for difference of opinions. A Presbyterian officer must accept the whole Bible as the inspired and infallible rule of faith and practice, and he must approve as a whole of a quite intricate body of ecclesiastical procedure.

On the second point, that of subscription to the creed of the Church, much greater latitude is allowed, and this is in accordance with that characteristic liberality which requires of ordinary members no creed subscription whatever. Professors, pastors, and elders are required to declare not that they approve of all the Confession and Catechisms, nor that they accept them as a whole, nor even "for substance of doctrine," but even less than this loose Congregational formula, that they believe simply that these Standards "*contain* the system of doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures." Dr. Bushnell himself could not hesitate to make so mild and inoffensive a subscription. The Standards may also contain errors. They may embrace a philosophy that is not scriptural. But all this the Church wisely provides for. No subscription is required to these things of human invention and doubtful disputation. If the minister believes that the Scriptural doctrines of sin and of redemption through the death of Jesus Christ are taught in the Standards he can make the affirmation and declaration required.

It cannot then be thrown in Dr. Patterson's teeth that he utterly disbelieves the language of the Confession that "man by his fall into a state of sin hath wholly lost all ability of will to any spiritual good accompanying salvation"; and if Dr. Adams contemptuously rejects chap. xxiv, sect. iv, l.c. of the Confession of Faith, nobody has the right to complain, for the Church is generous to those who cannot accept all its dogmas.

But why should a Church propound dogmas to which it does not require assent? The very form of subscription is an argument for revision.

CONFEDERATE STATE LEGISLATION.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, at the last term, decided a case involving the validity of the laws enacted by the Southern States during the Rebellion. The legislature of Georgia during this period incorporated "The Southern Insurance and Trust Company," and one of the issues was whether the Court should recognize the company thus incorporated as having any legal existence rendering it competent to be a party in a suit brought before a court of the United States. In disposing of this point, the Court stated the following doctrine:

"All the enactments of the *de facto* legislatures in the insurrectionary states during the war, which were not hostile to the Union or to the authority of the General Government, and which were not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States or of the states, have the same validity as if they had been enactments of legitimate legislatures; and any other doctrine than this would work great unnecessary hardship upon the people of these states, without any corresponding benefit to the citizens of other states and without any advantage to the National Government."

The Court, hence, held that "The Southern Insurance and Trust Company," not being included in any of the above exceptions, was lawfully incorporated, and might, therefore, be a party to a suit in a court of the United States. It is true that the legislatures of the Southern States did not during the Rebellion take the oath prescribed in the Constitution and that they were hostile to the General Government; yet they were the only law-making bodies in existence in those states and were acting under color of office by an election on the part of the people, though not qualified according to the requirements of the Constitution. To treat the whole of their action as invalid during the entire period between secession and reconstruction would be to throw the question of rights as to person and property into the utmost confusion and at the same time to work an immense amount of injustice. The decision of the Supreme Court in this case, especially in view of the ground on which it is placed, is an assurance to the Southern people that rights acquired under ordinary legislation during the Rebellion will not be disturbed or nullified by the subsequent action of the courts.

Senator Morton, in presenting his dissent from the report on Louisiana submitted by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, February 20th, 1873, said:

"The late insurrectionary states at the end of the war were without governments of any kind. They were without governors, legislatures, courts, state or subordinate officers."

This is certainly far from the truth, as a matter of history. The Supreme Court, in the case above referred to, proceeds upon exactly the opposite view, and holds that the legislatures of these states were, with the exceptions specified, competent to enact laws which it would be the duty of the United States courts to respect in any cases involving the question of their validity.

Nor is it true, as affirmed by Congress in the reconstruction act of March 2d, 1867, that these states had "no legal state governments" when the act was passed. At that time the Thirteenth Amendment had been ratified, and was so proclaimed by Secretary Seward on the 18th of December, 1865. The whole number of states being then thirty-six, it required the affirmative vote of twenty-seven state legislatures to ratify the amendment; and this is just the number reported by Secretary Seward as having voted for it. In this number are included the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas—seven in all—as having voted for the amendment and contributed to its ratification. And yet on the 2d of March, 1867, Congress says in regard to these seven states that they have "no legal state governments," and makes this fact the basis for the reconstruction process provided for in the act.

While we have no disposition to quibble or be captious, we find ourselves utterly unable to see how these states, if their ordinary legislation was valid even when in rebellion and if they were competent in 1865 to vote upon an amendment to the Constitution, and by their vote, in connection with that of other states, to secure its adoption, were without "legal state governments" on the 2d of March, 1867, unless it can be shown that between the two periods they had utterly lost the governments which they had when their legislatures voted for the Thirteenth Amendment. To deny the legality of these governments is to say that this amendment was never constitutionally ratified. To admit their legality is to say that the reconstruction act was a trespass upon their rights. We see no escape from one or the other of these results. The simple truth is that some things were done in the heat and passion of the times that ought not to be repeated, and certainly never quoted as precedents.

THE PERILS OF PASSENGERS.

ANOTHER very terrible wreck of an iron steamship has been reported and a loss of human lives has been the consequence, which must cause a shudder to the intending passengers to Europe this season. The unfortunate ship was the "Vicksburg," of the Dominion Line, bound from Liverpool to Quebec, and the loss was occasioned by a collision with an iceberg near Newfoundland. Ice is a constant danger, which there is no means of avoiding during three months of the year, and ships bound to Canadian ports run perilous risks at this season. Seven of the crew of the "Vicksburg" were picked up in a nearly exhausted condition by a steamer bound to New York, and since two other boats have been picked up, containing more of the crew and only three of the passengers. The captain remained at his post and sank with his ship and his officers are reported to have behaved well. The men who were saved and brought to this port do not give a very clear account of their escape; but it seems that when it was discovered that the steamer must sink they rushed for a boat and got off, leaving their companions to their fate. They have been severely censured for their conduct, and it has been said that they should have remained and aided in saving the passengers first. But why? Drowning men catch at straws and the instinct of self-preservation is as strong in a common sailor or a fireman as in anybody else. It is the duty of the captain and the officers of a ship to look after the safety of the persons and property entrusted to their keeping; but the common sailor on board a ship is free from all responsibilities but the performance of his specific duties. He is not required to be heroic, nor to sacrifice his own life for the preservation of another person's life. A common danger puts all on board on a common level, and when the ship is going down each man must look out for himself. It is the duty of the owner of a steamship to take all possible means for the protection of the lives of passengers; and it should be a stipulation in shipping crews that they must in time of danger look to the safety of passengers before securing their own lives. There would then be a solemn obligation upon the crews of ships which they do not now feel, and if they proved faithless they could be punished for a violation of contract, and they would be held in infamy for their cowardice in deserting those whom they had agreed to protect. In the case of the officers of ships such an agreement is implied, and a master or a mate who deserted his post would never again be able to gain employment. The crews of steamships are hardy men, capable of enduring fatigue, they enjoy the advantage of knowing what the nature of the danger is that they encounter, they know how to lower the boats and how to manage them, and they can work in the dark as well as in the light; but the passengers on a steamer are generally feeble folk, who are bewildered and helpless in a time of peril and usually debilitated by sea-sickness. They could not manage a boat if put into one, and are wholly at the mercy of the sailors, whose duty should be to protect them. In all the great disasters at sea the lives of helpless women and children have been ruthlessly sacrificed by the wild disorder of the strong men, who thought only of their own safety and who had no motives for acting differently. Now what should be done by steamship managers, and the managers of all other passenger ships, is to make a distinct agreement with both officers and crew that whenever it becomes necessary to take to the boats that no one shall leave the ship until every passenger shall have been taken care of. When the "Schiller" struck on the rocks there was a rush to the boats by the crew of the ship, and the captain was unable to restrain them or force them to act like rational men. He fired his revolver among them, but without any effect. They had never been taught to act differently, they had no motives for heroic conduct, and they simply obeyed the common instinct of self-preservation, without a thought of their duty as men to the helpless beings in their charge. The captain and his subordinate officers feel their responsibility. They are educated to know that they must sacrifice their own lives, if necessary, in the endeavor to save the lives of their passengers, and it is very seldom that one is derelict to his duty. If the entire crews of our steamships are not as well-behaved as their commanders, it is not because they are of a different order of humanity, but because they have not been drilled in their duties properly nor made to understand their responsibilities. It is the habit of passengers on securing their berths or staterooms to look specially to the comforts and decorations of the cabins; but it would be more conducive to their safety if they would by some means discover what kind of moral treatment the crew of the ship had been subjected to and what their chances of escape would be in a time of danger.

"EVERYBODY," says *The Alliance*, "has heard of McCauley's New Zealander." We never did. Who was he?

Editorial Notes.

THE Bunker Hill celebration on Thursday was a magnificent pageant, the moral effect of which was greatly heightened by the presence of a military company from South Carolina, sons of chivalric sires every one, no doubt, who had been addressed in Charleston, before their departure, by a New England anti-slavery man, the governor of the state they represented. But Georgia was not represented on the occasion, as that "New England of the South" should have been, and the right man to represent her was the Hon. Robert Toombs, who, when he was a senator, declared that the time would come when he should be able to read the roll-call of his slaves at the base of the monument on Bunker Hill. He should have been invited to go through with that interesting performance on the centennial anniversary. He could have done it with entire impunity; nobody would have objected, and the slaves he once owned would have joined in the chorus of freedom in response.

IT will be two years on the 23d of next November since Judge Davis sentenced Tweed to twelve years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $12,500. The crime of which he was convicted is an official misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for one year and a fine of $250. The indictment contained more than two hundred different counts; and it was by grouping a portion of these counts into twelve classes and regarding each class as containing the subject-matter of a distinct and separate conviction, just as if there had been twelve indictments, twelve trials, and twelve convictions, that Judge Davis sentenced Tweed to an imprisonment of twelve years. We said at the time that this appeared to us as judicial tyranny without authority of law. The community accepted it without remonstrance because it was no more than Tweed really deserved; yet this did not make the sentence legal or justify the course of Judge Davis. The question being carried to the Court of Appeals, the sentence was last week reversed, on the ground of its gross illegality, and an order issued for the discharge of Tweed. The duty of a judge on the bench is to apply the law, and not enact it. The mistake of Judge Davis is a very radical one, as Judge Allen, of the Court of Appeals, shows in delivering the opinion of the Court. Let it be established as a precedent, and then a court, by simply manipulating the counts of an indictment, might increase the penalty to almost any extent. The law gives to judges no such free license with the liberties of the people. We say these things from no sympathy for Tweed, but as a protest against the judicial outrage perpetrated by Judge Davis.

AS we go to press Tweed still domiciles in his prison home on Blackwell's Island, with a deputy sheriff ready to arrest him the moment he is released, with twenty-four criminal indictments pending against him and with civil suits for the recovery of the city's property stolen by the famous thief. The decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the action of Judge Davis is by no means the end of his troubles. Law and justice have still further claims upon the great plunderer. The authorities should, as we presume they will, pursue these claims with unsleeping vigor, until the city recovers, if possible, its stolen funds, and until Tweed himself, under a sentence according to law, is consigned to the punishment he so richly deserves. Society has no passionate cruelty to be gratified by his sufferings; yet it demands that he should be so disposed of as to make his case an example for all time to come. The legal blunder of Judge Davis in pronouncing sentence upon him furnishes no reason for extending to him any special sympathy.

THE statistics in regard to pardons in the State of Illinois, published by the Joliet *Republican*, show 67 pardons granted in the year ended December 1st, 1870, 58 in the next two years, 56 in 1873, 89 in 1874, and 65 from January 1st to May 23d in 1875, or at the rate of 214 a year. Seven murderers committed for life have within the current year been pardoned, having had an average imprisonment of but little more than eight years. Governor Beveridge may be a very humane man, tenderly sympathizing with the sorrows of convicts; yet this use of the pardoning power looks more like an abuse and perversion of his prerogative than anything else. The safety of society consists in the execution of law, and when the pardoning power is so used as to weaken the penal sanction of law as a terror to evil-doers, then the whole body politic is put in peril. A silly and sentimental tenderness toward guilt is simple cruelty to innocence. There are cases in which the exercise of the pardoning power is entirely proper. Yet the governor who uses it carelessly, without discrimination, in response to the importunities of friends, not only violates his trust but does the public a great disservice.

WE referred last week to the request telegraphed to the Presbyterian Assembly at Cleveland from a leading member of the Southern Assembly, then in session at St. Louis, asking some relaxation in the form of its action on the subject of the relations of the two churches. *The Presbyterian* gives the telegraphic correspondence as follows:

"Will your Assembly strike out from its minute on fraternal relations the word 'present' before the word 'character,' and officially communicate resolution by telegraph Monday? If so, I will propose to appoint delegates.

"STUART ROBINSON."

To this the moderator of our Assembly returned the following response:

"Our Assembly cannot at this late hour reconsider its action. E. D. MORRIS."

It certainly seems a pity that it could not "at this late hour" have taken the time to consider whether or not to make this slight amendment. Although the Baltimore Conference amounted to so little and although when the Assemblies adjourned it looked as if some years must pass before friendly relations would be established, we are happy to see signs that the present coldness may soon be melted away. *The Presbyterian*, in a well-considered article, discusses the indications of a kindlier future. The Baltimore Conference really reduced considerably the complaints of the Southern Church, so that they asked simply that the charges of "blasphemy, heresy, and schism" made against it during the war by the Old School Assembly should be retracted. The reply was that all such deliverances of the separate Assemblies were already declared null and void. The only claim now made by Dr. Robinson is that the word "present" be removed from the minute. Somehow or other, this barrier will not long separate the hearts of the two kindred churches. It is also hopeful that the Southern Church has appointed a committee to revise its own past record. The complaint it has made that the offensive utterances of the Northern churches have been political and out of the proper sphere of a church's utterance has been met with the reply that the Southern Church has also uttered political manifestoes, and especially one included in the "Narrative of the State of Religion," of 1864, which declared it the mission of the Southern Church "to conserve the system of African slavery." Of this utterance Dr. Hodge said that "since the death of Christ no such dogma stains the record of an ecclesiastical body"; and the accusations of "blasphemy" and "heresy" were none too mild, as pointed against this language. If the Southern Church should, in accordance with its resolution, revise this language out of its minutes, the Northern Church would not find it difficult, we presume, to withdraw the language to which it gave occasion. No more ominous event took place in anticipation of our civil war than the separation of the Southern Church, and no event would be more heartily hailed by the Christian or the patriot than their reunion.

IT was only by a majority of three or four that the Southern Presbyterian Assembly voted to send delegates to Dr. McCosh's Pan-Presbyterian Council. Its enemies were mightily afraid that it would be a step toward absorption in the Northern Church. There was also considerable opposition on the same ground in the (Dutch) Reformed Synod. It is not strange that some offense is taken at this suspicion, and *The Presbyterian* asks, somewhat testily: "What has this Church done that its embrace should be so dreaded or its offered hand flung back as unclean?" "We are quite weary," it continues, "of being told on one side that our hand is leprous and on the other that we are entering the confederation only for purposes of selfish aggrandisement." And yet this apprehension is quite easily understood, even if it be not pardonable. That an effort will be made for union of the various presbyterially governed bodies is as certain as anything in the future. The end is a somewhat desirable one and it is easy to make it seem much more desirable than it is. But with the smaller bodies union is absorption and absorption is almost extinction. The big fishes in the little pools will be little fishes in the big lake, and it is not strange that they think it to their interest to have the "offered hand flung back as unclean." Then the better men in each little church put an exaggerated value on its peculiarities and persuade themselves that they are worth dividing Christ's Church for. But the movement toward union is too strong to be resisted and ecclesiastical politicians and bigots will have to yield before long.

THE *Alliance* mentions that previous to the war the Old School General Assembly had a committee on revision which had proceeded some way with the work, and that such leaders of the Old School as President McCosh and Dr. N. L. Rice have expressed themselves in favor of revision. And so would any other sensible man, if not blinded by prejudice. Even the authorized version of the Bible is being revised, and the last Assembly voted, at the recommendation of the board of publication, to revise the Apostles' Creed, a much more venerable symbol than that of Westminster. The pretended tenderness toward the Confession strikes one as pretty much theatrical, and it has been handsomely rebuked by Dr. R. W. Patterson in a communication to *The Advance*, in which he says:

"An improvement is believed to be both possible and desirable by very many Old as well as New School. This Dr. M. ought to have known, for it is well understood. Dr. Rainy, of Scotland, is both 'self-respecting' and respected, and he deems an occasional revision desirable, if for no other reason, to prevent the growth of a superstitious reverence for the work of uninspired men, which becomes in time a great calamity to any church. I wish I could believe that Dr. Morris has not been correctly reported. But he must have said something that reflected severely upon some of his brethren and friends and that did not well comport with his own former record. It is time we should all show ourselves men."

OPEN communionism is not the *bête noire* among the Baptists up the Hudson that it is in Long Island. With the expulsion of Hyatt Smith fresh in our recollection, we are astonished to see Dr. Reeves, of Albany, a noted open communionist, appointed by the Hudson River Baptist Association chairman of the committee on the admission of new churches, besides being elected the preacher of the next annual sermon. Supposing that Dr. Reeves should turn the tables on Fulton, that sulky ecclesiastical *accoucheur* who sat cross-legged like Juno to prevent the birth of the Marcy avenue church! Will the Long Island Association put this fact in its pipe and smoke it, that its neighbor up the river does not take a new church into its fellowship except on the recommendation of a man whom it would cast out as unclean? Another straw which shows how the current runs is the election as directors of the American Baptist Missionary Union of Dr. Sawtelle, a famous open communionist of the Pacific Coast, and Dr. Jeffery, of Brooklyn, pastor of the Marcy-avenue church. *The Examiner and Chronicle* has been trying to prove that these menare ineligible and that the Union is to be denounced for its league with heterodoxy. We think that the Union doesn't need to fear the close communionists.

THE *Northwestern Christian Advocate* makes the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield's article in THE INDEPENDENT on the revision of the Standards the basis of a discussion from an Arminian point of view of the relations between the Old and New School theology within the Presbyterian Church. It concludes that if revision is objected to it is certainly unfair, after the terms of the union, to refuse equal liberty to both schools of theology. And yet the board of publication is entirely under Old School auspices; and when a volume, "How to Teach," was to be prepared for the instruction of Sunday-school teachers every contributor was taken from the Old School, and the portion on doctrinal theology entrusted to Professor Francis L. Patton—of all men in the Church. This certainly is not in the spirit of the Gurley Amendment, on which the union was consummated. It could not have been reassuring to the New School people to have the last Assembly endorse that book.

THUS is the way the Atlanta *Methodist Advocate* at last describes the new Methodist church in that city which we commended to the fatherly care of Bishop Haven:

"Loyd-street church has been regarded as a white people's church, and yet it has been repeatedly filled with colored congregations. They, with such white members as choose to remain in it, can use the property to better advantage than heretofore, while others will found a church in the new locality, where we suppose a larger congregation of white people can be gathered, more saved and brought into the church, more good done, and more harmony of action realized between the races than at present."

That seems clear. Loyd-street church is to be left to the colored people and to such white members as choose to remain with them, while "a larger congregation of white people" will be "saved" in Marietta street. The color line is to be sharply drawn, and colored members will not be welcome to the new white church. But the Atlanta *Advocate* retorts: "Why does not THE INDEPENDENT try to break up the societies of colored people in New York and Brooklyn, as well as in Atlanta?" We do not want to break up any colored church in Atlanta. How came *The Advocate* to imagine so? We only say that in our opinion God's blessing cannot hopefully be invoked on any church that even half shuts its doors upon the poor and despised. It is with no small grief that we see such a tendency in the Methodist Church, which, as a whole, has such a noble anti-slavery record and at whose success on its old platform of religious equality we should heartily rejoice. And, whether at Atlanta, or New Orleans, or New York, we have no fear of being regarded as presumptuous if we repeat the rebuke of St. James against those who have the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ with respect of persons.

DR. JOHN COTTON SMITH has retired from the editorship of *Church and State*, and publishes a long valedictory in the number for June 9th. He declares himself in sympathy at once with the Evangelical and Broad Church schools, saying of the first: "I would, then, say in regard to the Low Church, or Evangelical school, that, with all the dangers to which I deeply feel that this school is exposed, it stands nearer than any other, in my estimation, to apostolic teaching, because it raises above all questions of order or worship or external rites and ceremonies the relation of the believer, through faith, to Christ"; and of the last: "So far, also, as the Broad Church school favors the recognition of wide diversities of opinion in the Church it has my entire sympathy and adherence." The course of the paper will be unchanged by Dr. Smith's successor, whose name he does not give. Since Dr. Smith's editorials have been the most valuable feature in the paper, we do not anticipate a very brilliant future for it.

WE have at last some ocular evidence of the existence of grasshoppers somewhere out West, a correspondent having sent us through the mail a box containing specimens of half a dozen lively-looking and well-developed "hoppers," which have assisted in devouring "every green thing" out there, including, as our correspondent says, the green window-shutters. To sustain the lives of these voracious creatures the sender of them put into the box three full heads of wheat, which they had not wholly devoured. The wheat was a very good specimen of the growing crop; but what puzzles us is where it came from if the grasshoppers have eaten up every green thing within their reach. Our own fields and gardens furnish just such grasshoppers every summer, but not in any devastating numbers.

....The class of people spoken of in one of Addison's "Spectators," who are never happy unless they are miserable, have been enjoying themselves hugely of late over the grasshopper reports from Kansas and that outlying region which usually produces such great crops of cereals. A fortnight ago "every green thing" had been devoured and there was a cheering prospect of a general famine at the West; but we now have reports, which will not be altogether unsatisfactory to the dismally happy people spoken of by Addison, that the crops in Southern Kansas and Missouri are so abundant that great distress prevails from the lack of hands to secure the harvest. A letter from Kansas City, dated June 20th, in speaking of the wheat crop in the southern part of the state, says "the average is immense," which is a rather superlative way of expressing it. But our dismal friends will be glad to learn that "the great fear is that hands enough cannot be obtained to harvest the crop."

....It is quite a literary event at this late day to have an unpublished poem turn up by Joseph Rodman Drake. That which we publish in this number is a graceful monody, and shows remarkable power for a youth of the years when he composed it. An excellent religious article by the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will, we trust, be quoted by the Chicago *Tribune*. Joaquin Miller's story of a Chinaman is well worth reading and he is proving himself even more a master of prose than of verse. We must also call attention to the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott's memories of the wonderful Bowdoin class of 1825. This week he treats of Hawthorne, and next week will tell about Longfellow.

....J. R. Osgood & Co. have instituted a suit against Frank Leslie for reprinting entire Doctor Holmes's "Grandmother's Story," and we are glad of it. Not that we have unkind feelings toward Frank Leslie, but because it is time that a stop were put to the disregard of the right of property in literary productions too common among publishers of various kinds. The publisher of Doctor Holmes's poem, besides taking out a copyright, expressly requested periodical publishers not to reprint the poem entire, which leaves the violator of the copyright no excuse for his transgression.

....There are or have been more than one Sheridan, and it was an old story of Richard Brinsley Sheridan that the Rev. W. M. Baker last week told of our General Sheridan, who has just been married. It is thus quoted by a correspondent of *The World* from a book twenty years old:

"Sheridan being on a visit at a friend's in the country, an elderly maiden set her heart on being his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on account of the bad weather. Soon afterward, however, the lady surprised him in an attempt to escape without her,

'Well,' said she, 'it has cleared up, I see.' 'Why, yes,' he answered, 'it has cleared up enough for one, but not enough for two.'"

....The Rev. C. B. Hulbert, who has just been elected president of Middlebury College, published a few weeks ago a long and excellent argument in the Vermont *Chronicle* against the wickedness of refusing admission to the church of candidates who appear to be Christians but whose creed differs from that generally held by the church. We would do away with all church creeds whose object is to fence out Christians.

....The full exposure which we made a few weeks ago of that famous forgery, a Sunday-school letter by Daniel Webster, does not seem to have met the eyes of a number of our religious papers, which quote it as if it were a genuine utterance of the statesman, instead of the composition of a Western lawyer, written on a wager.

....The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in speaking of the library of Judge McCunn, of this city, which was sold at auction last week, says "his associations were the worst thing known about him while he lived," which may be true; but then his associations were so bad that nothing worse could have been said about him.

....Those who, on the strength of the stories in Captain Lawson's book on New Guinea are preparing to see for themselves the marvels of its mountains and cataracts would do well to turn their attention elsewhere. The book is proved a continuous Munchausenism.

....Will two or three of our exchanges try again whose too correct proof-readers will not let them say that *The Episcopal Recorder* heads its column of denominational intelligence "The Protestant Episcopal Church."? The heading still stands in bold Gothic type.

....A camp-meeting advertisement thus reads; "Christ, the head and general superintendent of our Church, has promised to be present and preside." Cant, pure cant! "Christ, the general superintendent of *our* Church"!

....We are informed that there were overtures sent to the Presbyterian General Assembly as to the revising of the Confession of Faith which were prudently kept from seeing daylight. What was there to be afraid of?

Religious Intelligence.

THE Canada Presbyterian Church (formed in 1861 by the union of the Canada branches of the Free and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland and now having 19 presbyteries, 319 ministers, and 51,612 communicants), the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland (more than 14,000 communicants), the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the Lower Provinces, and the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland in the Maritime Provinces, at their session in Montreal, last week, united themselves into "The Presbyterian Church of British North America." The preliminaries had been carefully arranged, the respective bodies met under their own officers and submitted their resolutions to meet for union, one of the four moderators moved the nomination of a moderator for the united body, and the union was thus harmoniously effected. The basis of union, which had been properly ratified by the "presbyteries, kirks, sessions, and congregations," makes the Bible "the only infallible rule of faith and manners," adopts the Westminster Confession as a "subordinate standard," adopts and appoints for use in instruction the Longer and Shorter Catechisms (nothing in Confession or Catechism to "be held to sanction any principles or views inconsistent with full liberty of conscience in matters of religion"), provides that government and worship shall accord with the "Form of Presbyterial Church Government," and the "Directory for the Public Worship of God," and expresses desire to hold fraternal intercourse with other churches and willingness to receive ministers and probationers from churches of the same doctrine and discipline as itself. The new church includes 650 ministers and more than 90,000 communicants. Three Methodist bodies of Canada were united last September and hope is expressed that the present union may have an influence on the still separate Presbyterian bodies in Scotland.

....*The Tribune* thus summarizes the results as yet of the effort to suppress Roman Catholic orders in Germany: "The Ursuline nuns of Posen have sold their property and will migrate to Cracow. The Capuchins have left Münster. The Benedictine nuns at Fulda have also sold their property. The Franciscans of Westphalia are preparing to leave their homes. About 100 of them purpose migrating to America"....The Belgian authorities are said to have assured Germany that they cannot legally prevent the establishment in their country of the banished monks and nuns. Several disturbances on account of religious processions have occurred recently in Belgium, particularly at Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp. The breaking up by the populace of a procession in Brussels, on May 23d, resulted in several arrests and sentences of imprisonment from 15 days to a month....Dr. Brenkman, Bishop of Münster, has been asked by the Governor-general of Westphalia to resign; but is not expected to and legal proceedings are anticipated.... The authorities of Berne have asked the General Government of Switzerland to delay for two months the decreed expulsion of Roman Catholic priests from the Jura....Priests and divinity students have been made liable to military service by the Italian Senate. The ministers, Minghetti and Riccotti, who favored the bill said that priests would probably be assigned to hospital and ambulance duty. Full duty, however, will be required of students.

....Dr. T. D. Chambers, after giving in *The Christian Union* the obvious reasons why the Reformed Church has been unwilling to unite with the Presbyterian Church—such as their apprehension that it was already "cumbered by its own weight" and that the Dutch body would be lost in the absorption, especially after the inevitable reunion with the Southern Presbyterian Church—thus describes the differences between the Confessions of the two churches:

"So far as Dordrecht and Westminster agree it is well to have two distinct witnesses to the same body of doctrine. So far as they differ the milder tone, the more genial spirit, the less minute statements of the Canons of Dort make those who are familiar with them very unwilling to see them displaced or overridden. The Assembly's Catechism, starting from the glory of God, distributes all religious truth under the heads of *credenda* and *agenda*; the Heidelberg, starting from man's comfortless condition, distributes the same matter under the heads of ruin, redemption, and the thanks due for deliverance, putting all human duty under this third head. The latter arrangement is both more scriptural (see the Epistle to the Romans) and a more winning and gracious representation of the substance of Christian theology."

....In Scotland the general assemblies have been holding their meetings. The Free Church voted by an overwhelming majority that the Patronage Act did not warrant the Church in returning under the wing of the government and receiving support from the state. A small party, under Dr. Begg, the almost vicious opponent of union with the United Presbyterian Church, was earnest in having the Free Church accept as satisfactory the Patronage Act. The Established Church of Scotland received delegates from the Presbyterian Synod in England, who begged for help, on the ground that the Kirk which supported missions in the colonies and among the heathen ought to support the daughter Presbyterian Church in England. But they were told by Principal Tulloch and others that their appeal was undignified, that it ought not to be repeated, and that the Scotch Church ought to support itself. Apparently very sensible as well as frank talk.

....An unofficial paper can be more loyal to the traditions of a Church than an official one, if we understand the not very ambiguous language of *The N. W. Christian Advocate*, which thus welcomes Professor Wheeler to the editorship of *The Methodist*:

"The New York *Advocate*, an official Methodist paper, is being used editorially to distract and revolutionize our church. We therefore trust *The Methodist*, under Dr. Wheeler's care, will supply the lack of service owed by the New York *Advocate*. Is that plain enough? The plan for the election of presiding elders, with the ulterior intent of reducing our episcopacy to four years of personal service, and certain other things specified in another place in this issue are a hand gallop to Congregationalism. We hope to see *The Methodist* resisting this cluster of tendencies, which, so far from being 'small winds,' are forty-knot gales toward that which in the first instance made our church necessary in England and here."

....We rarely hear of a revival among the Hebrews, but, judging from the statements made to us by "Mohel" David Klein, of this city, there appears to be a strong movement of the Gentiles toward Judaism. Mr. Klein assures us that he has recently performed the rite of circumcision on 38 Christian adults who have desired to be admitted to membership in the synagogue. But the rite of circumcision cannot convert a Gentile into a descendant of Abraham, though it may make him an eligible suitor to a wealthy daughter of Israel. Mr. Klein says that he can furnish the names and residences of all the converts to Judaism and that one of them lives in Fifth Avenue. Proselytism is not countenanced by most Jewish teachers and doubtless matrimonial reasons controlled in these conversions.

....Last Wednesday the entire Roman Catholic Church was dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, it being the second centennial anniversary, says our Cardinal, of "the revelation made by our Divine Lord to blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque." The Pope a year ago received a petition, bearing three million signatures, begging him to perform this consecration. There has been no great enthusiasm over the matter here, and, perhaps, there has been a suspicion even pervading Catholic circles that it was a piece of pious tomfoolery.

....At the late semi-centennial of the American Tract Society Dr. Hallock, who has served the Society since its organization, stated that he prepared the anonymous memoirs of Harlan Page and Justin Edwards, D.D., the premium tracts "Mountain Miller" and "Mother's Last Prayer," the tract "Only Son," and sketches of J. C. Brigham, D.D., and Arthur Tappan.

....Dr. Alonzo H. Quint, one of the editors of the *Congregational Quarterly* and an indefatigable Congregational statistician, whose resignation of the pastorate at New Bedford, Mass., was lately announced, took the step in consequence of hemorrhages from the throat after preaching, which a vacation from December till May had failed entirely to remedy.

....John C. Edgar, of this year's Senior class at Bangor Theological Seminary, was one of the "Six Hundred" whose desperate charge at Balaklava through a blunder in the transmission of an order, Tennyson has immortalized.

....The Sussex *News* devotes about ten columns a day to reports of R. Pearsall Smith's meetings in Brighton, England. From all accounts, the meetings were very large and useful and Mrs. Smith was the leading spirit in them.

....*The Tablet* has come out in sharp war against Mr. McMasters, of *The Freeman's Journal*, charging him with arrogant impertinence and with slovenly and ignorant writing.

Publisher's Department.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine is to-day the simplest, most perfect, most easy operated, best made, most durable, and in every way most valuable sewing machine in existence, and it is sold fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines. Salesrooms 827 and 829 Broadway, New York, and in all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States. This company wants a few more good agents.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

JESSUP & Co., of this city, have now on exhibition at their store, on Broadway, a magnificent stock of seasonable clothing. They aim to secure the very best trade of the city, and also that of the tens of thousands who come to New York for such goods. Their stock embraces everything that is fresh and desirable in market, and those who wish can select the materials and have their clothing made to order in any style desired. The organization of this establishment is so perfect in all its departments and its force so large that ordinary orders can be executed in one or two days. Goods thus specially made are sold at the same price as the made-up stock on their counters. Jessup & Co. are reliable men, known personally to us, and they well deserve the extensive patronage they are receiving. We most heartily commend this great and popular clothing establishment as worthy of the special attention of our readers.

EDEY'S CARBOLIC TROCHES.—Among the various remedies for Coughs none enjoy a higher reputation than EDEY'S CARBOLIC TROCHES. This fact places them above the ordinary list of medical preparations. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and as a disinfectant and preventive against contagious diseases they are a specific. Invaluable to singers and public speakers. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts. per box. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE cures in one minute.

LADIES', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, beautiful in style, excellent in quality, moderate in prices. Patronize MILLER & Co., 8 Union Square.

The most prevalent disease in this country is *Piles*; but those who would be cured must use DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. 25 cents. 43

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS Co., No. 334 Bowery, New York, ask no payment for promising to cure Rupture, but a reasonable fee for having cured it, when the cure is completed. Send for Descriptive Circular.

POPULAR STORE.

THE great store of E. Ridley & Son, in Grand street, this city, is only second in size to the Broadway dry-goods palace of A. T. Stewart & Co. We know not how many lots of ground (25x100) it covers; but should think at least ten or a dozen. The exterior of the building is quite a plain-looking structure, and the interior indicates a desire for nothing not actually wanted for practical use. It is fitted up neatly, but with an eye to business convenience and cheerfulness, and on the whole is one of the most attractive-looking business establishments we ever entered. Our readers will be astonished to learn that there are in this store constantly employed nearly one thousand persons; and, as it is a rule that each seller of goods shall, if necessary, wait upon at least three customers at the same time, it can easily be seen what a throng of people must visit this place. It is frequently the case on pleasant afternoons that buyers are so numerous that it is utterly impossible to wait upon them. The great four-story building is literally packed with people, and yet there is such perfection in all the arrangements of the numerous departments that the immense business of this great concern—amounting to many millions annually—goes on with that quiet which pervades one of the great New England cotton mills, with its thousand looms, all in operation. We visited this great establishment *in cog.*, in company with ladies. We went as sight-seers, and wanted to know the truth of the extraordinary statements made in regard to the business of this firm. We entered the store very quietly, were immediately lost in the crowd, wandered about up-stairs and down, through all the different stories and departments of the building, and were perfectly astonished at the vast wilderness of goods of almost "every name and description" which filled this establishment.

Mr. Ridley, the senior member of this firm, is a thorough business man and a man of sterling business integrity. He has built up his immense trade by giving his personal energies and undivided attention to his work. He is assisted, constantly, by his son, who is also a man of great ability. And there are a score of other competent persons who, acting as heads of departments, execute the carefully considered plans and directions of the firm.

The great city of New York is annually visited by millions of people, from every section of the country. Some come hither on pleasure excursions, others to attend to business, and still others for no other reason than to kill time or spend their income. Such great business firms as we have mentioned are among the attractions which draw people to this metropolis, and they deserve public mention and recognition. They are an honor to the city and an honor to the nation.

POPE'S AIR PISTOL.

OUR readers will not fail to notice in another column the advertisement of a novel invention, called "Pope's Rifle Air Pistol." It is quite a curiosity and is destined, we think, to have a great sale. It is safe for ladies or even children to use, and with a little practice will prepare any one to handle with safety any kind of firearms. One of these air pistols should be packed with croquet and other games, to take into the country. It will greatly amuse and interest both old and young and give a greater variety to country sports.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. & J. SLATER, Ladies' French Shoes. Best assortment of Fine Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Boys, at most Moderate Prices. 338 Broadway, two doors below 14th Street, and 1141 Broadway, corner of 26th Street.

NEW AND STRANGE.—Travelers and residents in malarious districts should inquire about HOLMAN'S FEVER AND AGUE PAD. *A positive cure without medicine.* Stop drugging with poisons and try the new plan. Druggists sell it. Send address for full particulars to W. F. KIPPEN & Co., 33 John st., New York.

CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS.

These have become the most popular of large musical instruments. There are now about two hundred and fifty makers of them in the United States, who produce more than forty thousand organs per annum. Most of these are very poor instruments. This is naturally so, because there are few articles in the manufacture of which so much saving can be made by the use of inferior, improperly prepared material and inferior workmanship, and yet which, when finished, show so little difference to the average purchaser. The important parts of an organ, made as well as they can be, cost two or three times as much as if made as low as possible. The wood ought to be seasoned and prepared by processes running through several years, in order to stand properly. But this will double its cost. Reeds can be made of thin brass and tuned and voiced at one-third the expense of those made from thick brass by master workmen. The rubber cloth commonly used in the bellows is made principally from old gum, at a fraction of the cost of that made from new gum, and will last only a fraction of the time. Similar differences are found in the cost of other parts. Yet, when the organ is done, it is not easy from casual hearings to tell the difference between the best and a very poor one. Especially when shown by one who knows how to cover up defects to one who has not special skill in such matters it is not difficult to make a poor organ appear a good one.

The temptation to makers, then, to produce at a fraction of the cost an organ which will sell almost as well as a good one is almost irresistible. Hence the fact that so few good organs are made and so many poor ones, and that the country is flooded with peddlers and dealers selling these poor organs, which pay such large profits. The buyer of the poor organ does not fail to find out his mistake after a while. The thin, reedy tone of his cheap organ soon becomes offensive, it works noisily and roughly, is constantly out of order, and becomes useless by the time a really good instrument would have been getting into its prime. A good organ ought to last a generation, at least; a poor one may last five years, with considerable tinkering, or may break down much sooner.

There is one safe way. Get a genuine production of one of the very best makers and you cannot go astray. Among these undoubtedly stands pre-eminent the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., whose organs are so well known that other makers are generally content to claim that they can make *as good* an organ as the Mason & Hamlin. They invented and introduced the Cabinet or Parlor Organ in its improved form, started with and have always closely adhered to the policy of making only the best work, have shown such skill as has given their organs the highest reputation, not only in this country, but also in Europe. At the Great Exposition at Vienna, in competition with eighty of the best makers in the world, they obtained the highest medals. To enumerate the competitions at which they have received similar honors would be to give a list of the fairs at which they have exhibited, and to mention the prominent musicians who recommend their organs as unequaled would really be to give a very good list of the most illustrious musical names in the country, with a good representation in Europe.

One who obtains a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ need have no doubt that he has the best instrument of its class which can be made.

ICE CREAM FOR THE MILLION.

Fussell, the great Ice Cream maker, 12 Bible House, New York, has reduced his price, for large quantities, to 25 cents per quart. He means to secure an additional army of patrons. He makes the best cream, and delivers it to any place in the city or sends it by railroad or steamboat to any place ordered. This great luxury is now within the reach of all. Parties, pic-nics, and Sunday-school excursions promptly supplied. See advertisement.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

At 245 Grand street, near the Bowery, Waller & McSorley have now on exhibition a magnificent stock of fresh goods adapted to the season. They aim to secure the popular trade and their great success is evidence alike of their integrity, business capacity, and resolute perseverance. All these qualities, combined with ample capital, will make any firm successful, no matter where located. New York City is big enough to support and make rich a thousand such concerns; but, unhappily, we have not yet got so many. Good merchants are as scarce as good lawyers, good doctors, good farmers, and good ministers. The market is always bare of such talent or timber, and when it is found it is both appreciated and honored.

Waller & McSorley, the highly respectable firm spoken of, invite special attention to their large stock of new dress goods, embracing every variety in market, including black, colored, and fancy silks, and and also every variety of ladies' suiting fabrics, now so much in demand. They also have on exhibition an elegant stock of ladies' ready-made suits, made of best materials and trimmed in the latest styles, embracing traveling dresses, walking suits, breakfast and dinner dresses, etc. Special orders for party or bridal dresses from city or country executed promptly and in the very best manner. Their stock of shawls and cashmere sacques and cloaks is very attractive, embracing everything new and desirable. Those in want of good fresh goods at the lowest prices should visit this reliable firm.

THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

Among the features of the grand procession in Boston, last week, was a wagon, handsomely decorated with canvas, flags, and festoons and drawn by four gray horses, belonging to B. F. Brown & Co., manufacturers of Blackings and Dressings for Leather.

The Blackenings of this long-established firm are as well known and as highly esteemed as any article of general use in the land, and merit with them has met with its just reward, for they have come to the *understanding* of the whole Union and may be said to have gained a *footing* in every state. They have had a *brush* with fame, and come out with a *polish* about them which is unmistakable. But what we wanted to recommend was their French Dressing, an article indispensable wherever ladies' and children's boots are worn. It is so excellent an article that, once used, a frayed heel, a brown toe, a cracked upper, or a shabby boot is never seen.

DRY GOODS IN BOSTON.

To our subscribers living in New England who are accustomed to purchase dry goods in Boston every season we would recommend the firm of Cushman & Brooks, the well-known merchants of Temple Place. Their crowded stores, filled with ladies, who in many cases come a hundred miles or more to do their shopping, indicate the manner in which their goods are appreciated. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association awarded not long since to this firm the grand prize medal for perfection in ladies' underwear. The partial list of undergarments manufactured by Cushman & Brooks and printed in another column gives full particulars of the size and cost of various garments, and a visit to their establishment simply to inspect their goods would be time well spent.

FURNITURE.

Messrs. Jas. T. Allen & Co., 185 and 187 Canal Street, desire to invite attention to their large stock of Fine and Medium-priced Furniture, manufactured during the past dull winter, at very low cost. These goods are now offered at the very lowest manufacturers' prices and present an unusually favorable opportunity to buyers. The quality is fully guaranteed as represented. Special attention is called to the Lord Patent Rocking Chair—the best stationary Rocker ever manufactured.

A FEW WORDS ON CORSETS.

Every little while we have to chronicle the invention of some piece of machinery, the introduction of which makes a radical change in some branch of industry. This we had exemplified to us in a most striking manner during the inspection of the works of the "United States Corset Co.," of this city. Until quite recently all the corsets used in this country were imported from Europe, where they were made on hand looms, one man being able to weave four pair in a day. By the invention of Mr. James Lyall of the Positive Motion Loom all this is done away with, and now, with a single girl to attend one of these looms, seventy-five pair can be made per diem. In the immense establishment of this company sixty looms are running, each loom weaving four webs, and over three hundred and fifty hands are at work in all the departments. After the corsets are woven they are bleached and ironed by machinery in forms, thus giving each corset a perfect shape. Four varieties are made—the Beauty, Charm, "A.A.," and Fifth Avenue, which vary in price from 50 cents to one dollar and a half a pair, the Fifth Avenue being the latter price and is one of the handsomest that we have ever seen. To introduce these corsets to those who live out of town or in towns where the dealers do not keep them, the United States Corset Co. have concluded to send by mail, for the present, single pairs at the before-mentioned prices, and we are pleased to have the opportunity to tell any of our fair readers who may desire to take advantage of this offer that it is one that we can praise in the fullest measure.

IRON CUTTER.

Archimedes once said: "Had I but a fulcrum point on which to rest my lever, I could move the world." This saying, though hyperbolical, proved even in those days of crude mechanics the vast results that could be obtained by the use of the lever. One of the most recent inventions that we have seen to which this power is applied is an iron-cutter manufactured by the Millers Falls Co. and which is well worthy of description. The weight of the machine was about 330 pounds and occupied about four square feet. The system was that of a compound lever, composed of two levers—a long one, measuring nine feet, and a shorter one of sixteen inches. This was all; yet the result was as 864 pounds to 1 pound, so that a person weighing 200 pounds could give a force equal to 86 *tons*. We saw 1-inch iron cut like wood, and with as clean an edge as though done with steam shears. The wonderful power of this machine is shown by the fact that the cohesive power of an inch of American wrought iron is equal to 64,000 pounds.

The uses to which this machine can be put are without number. It is invaluable to hardware men and blacksmiths, while to farmers and others who use tools of any sort it is a rare acquisition. Round, square, or flat iron or steel can be cut in any way. The price of these machines is another desideratum, being from twenty-five to fifty dollars each.

SLATE COATING PAINT.

This is the title of a paint manufactured and sold by Messrs. J. B. Kelley & Co., of Boston, Mass., for covering new or repairing old roofs, whether of shingle, iron, tin, felt, or gravel.

We all know how desirable it is to have a tight roof over us, and this paint is said to be superior for this purpose, also fireproof, durable, and very economical. Builders, farmers, and all wanting roofs covered would do well to examine this. See advertisement, on the 31st page. Messrs. Kelley & Co. want a good, responsible man to act as agent for them in New York City.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

If any of our readers design to paint, we recommend them to send to the "Averill Chemical Paint Co.," 32 Burling Slip, N. Y., for sample cards and prices. In our experience it has proved superior to anything in the market.

FILES FOR THE INDEPENDENT.

We have had so many inquiries for Files or Binders for The Independent since the change to its present form that we have made arrangements with Koch, Sons & Co., patentees of the best Binder in use, to supply those who may desire them. Each File or Binder will conveniently hold twenty-six numbers—half a year. The cover has "The Independent" embossed on it in large gilt letters, making it quite ornamental and looking in every respect like a handsome volume. They will be delivered at our office on the receipt of one dollar each, or sent (postpaid) on the receipt of one dollar and twenty-five cents each (the usual price is $1.50). A cut of the File or Binder is given below:

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

As most of our readers are aware, the last Congress passed a law requiring the postage on all newspapers and periodicals to be prepaid by the publishers thereof and fixing the rate on weekly newspapers at two cents per pound or a fraction thereof, to take effect on and after January 1st, 1875.

Upon a careful estimate, we find that the postage on The Independent will amount to about 22 cents per year; but have decided, for the sake of convenience, to charge 20 cents per year, which amount our subscribers are requested to remit in addition to the regular subscription price of the paper. In all cases when the postage is not sent to us the subscriber will be credited with 49 weeks per year, instead of 52—three weeks being deducted for postage. In order to place all of our subscribers upon the same footing in regard to postage, we have *deducted at the rate of* three weeks per year for postage from all subscriptions paid in advance; so that subscribers noticing the change made in the expiration of their subscriptions, as shown on the yellow address label, will understand that their *postage is paid.*

HOW TO STOP YOUR PAPER.

The Independent is sent to subscribers until an explicit order to stop it is received. If a subscriber wishes to stop his paper, do not direct the postmaster to return your paper. That will not stop it. Do not write upon it and return it yourself. That lays you liable to a fine. There are three ways to stop it: 1st. When you subscribe state that you wish the paper to stop at the expiration of the time paid for. 2d. If you did not so expressly order, send a postal-card to reach us any time before the expiration. 3d. If you have neglected these two simple methods, and the time to which you have paid is past, send a letter enclosing pay for each paper issued since your subscription expired, at the rate of eight cents a copy or thirty-five cents a month. If your paper does not stop promptly thereupon, you may be assured your letter has been miscarried; and, to test the fact, send a "postal" at once, that measures may be instituted for finding it or recovering the money.

GOOD LAWN-MOWER.

Those in want of a first-rate lawn mower at less than the ordinary price for such a useful article will not fail to notice the advertisement of the "Velocity," in another column. These lawn-mowers have now become almost a necessity around every dwelling house in the country. A boy or a girl can use them and keep every dooryard in perfect order. Full particulars, with numerous testimonials in regard to the "Velocity Mower," will be given on application by mail to Mr. George O. Keeler, General Agent, Norwalk, Conn. Write to him.

HORSE-RAKES.

To farmers in need of horse-rakes, lever feed-cutters, plows, and farming tools we would call attention to the advertisement of Whittemore Brothers, Boston. Their steel-tooth horse-rake, patented and improved, is a specialty and is meeting with a large sale.

SIGHT-SEEING IN NEW YORK.

Tens of thousands from the country come to New York, take lodgings at some central hotel, go through Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Central Park, a few other fashionable places, and then go home, thinking that they have seen the principal attractions of the city. There are other thousands, however, who for business purposes extend their walks to other sections. The leading retail stores on Broadway are, of course, in pleasant weather, always crowded with trade. But those who think there is no business done in any other locality are very much mistaken! Out of mere curiosity, we took a ride last week through Division street, a "down-town, out-of-the-way street," leading from the Bowery. Here, for nearly a half a mile, is one unbroken row of millinery stores, all blossoming with the "newest and latest spring and summer fashions in ladies' hats and bonnets." Such a sight, such a splendid sight in that special department of trade cannot be seen in any street or half dozen streets in New York. Single millinery stores more elegant, perhaps, may be found elsewhere; but not one-quarter as many.

Thirty years ago Division street, we well remember, was headquarters for millinery stores. It has held its position to this day and is likely to for years to come. Never, probably, in the history of that street has its business been larger in that line than now. We rode through that locality with no business object in view, but in company with others, as sight-seers; and we felt well paid for the visit.

After doing up the millinery stores in Division street, we rode through Grand street, where the popular firm of Lord & Taylor laid the foundations of their success and fortune. They still retain their immense store in that crowded, busy street. The throng which visits that establishment any pleasant day the whole round year is a sight to behold. The sales of that firm at this "down-town store" must be nearly if not quite equal to those made at their new and more magnificent establishment on Broadway.

There are many other large business houses in that street, but we have only space to mention a few of them. They are Waller & McSorley, Doyle & Adolphi, Charles Heard & Co., Hill, Moynan & Co., and A. Fields. These highly respectable firms are all doing a large trade and well deserve their popularity.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY traverses a finer country, affords views of grander scenery, and passes through more business centers and pleasure resorts than any other northwestern line. Its forests, prairies, lakes, and streams, abounding with game, present unequaled attractions to the votaries of Nimrod and Walton. It is the only railway route along the valley of the Upper Mississippi. It is also the shortest as well as best route between the great metropolitan centers of the Northwest, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Track and equipment unequaled and its trains of palace-coaches and sleeping-cars run through without change. New York Office, 319 Broadway; Chicago Depot, corner Canal and West Madison Sts.; City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark St.

F. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—A sure cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. Every bottle guaranteed or the money refunded. Price $1. Get the genuine. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Depot 259 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia.

NO. 259. TAPEWORM REMOVED ALIVE, NO. 259.—Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin, and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, June 26th, 1875, will close at this office as follows: on Tuesday at 12 M., on Wednesday at 5:30 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 8 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAIR DYE.

BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE best in the world. The inventor has used this splendid Hair Dye for 37 years, with benefit to the hair and no injury to his health—proof that it is the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment; no ridiculous wash; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; leaves the hair soft and beautiful Black or Brown. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. Sold by all druggists.

BALD HEADS

can be covered with a piece exactly fitted to the Bald spot, so perfect and with work so ingeniously contrived as to appear each hair just issuing from the skin, the hair being evidently of the same shade and texture as the growing hair. They are so perfect they cannot be detected. Made only at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

POND'S EXTRACT

AMONG THE MANY EXCELLENT FAMILY MEDICINES which have from time to time appeared before the public there is not one so generally useful, so simple, and so truly curative as POND'S EXTRACT. A glance over the long catalogue of ills and diseases which it is reputed to cure will convince us, if any faith can be placed in human testimony, that this is one of the rarest and most useful medicines, if not the most truly valuable remedy, ever made known. For nearly thirty years it has been in extensive use among the people and profession; and, though its claims have been a thousand times subjected to searching scrutiny, yet in every instance these claims have been triumphantly vindicated. The people to whom from long use and experience it has become indispensable have universally given it their approval; and the medical profession, though generally slow to admit a new medicine or to endorse anything but their own practice, have in thousands of instances adopted it, and not only use it freely, but cheerfully recommend it. Like a true friend, the more we use it and know it the better we like it.

Lovejoy's Metallic Weather Houses

combine, in the form of a house made of metal and elegantly decorated in different colors, a very pretty mantel ornament, a correct thermometer, showing the temperature of your room, and a perfect barometer, which will always tell you at a glance if the weather is to be fair or foul a day in advance. Sent prepaid upon receipt of $2 by

ALVAN L. LOVEJOY,
229 Washington Street, Boston.
Liberal discount to dealers.

Shelter Island Grove Association Hotel.

CAPT. B. COLE, Prop., SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y.
This hotel, having been repaired and rented, will be open to the public June 20th. Every facility for rowing, fishing, sailing, bathing, fine rambles, shady groves, and croquet. An amusement hall, being erected, at an expense of $5,000, will be open July 4th. Tower forty feet high on White Hill. Board $3 per day; $15 per week, two in a room; special arrangements for families. For full particulars address WM. M. LITTLE, 40 and 42 Court st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH

FOR THE LAUNDRY AND CORN STARCH FOR THE TABLE

IN STRENGTH AND PURITY
superior to any other, therefore
MOST ECONOMICAL.

DR. NICHOLS'

WROUGHT IRON FURNACE.

INVENTED BY
Dr. Jas. R. Nichols,
Editor of Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Valuable information upon the subject of heating contained in our new Pamphlet. Sent to any address upon application.

LE BOSQUET BROS.,
Haverhill, Mass., and
14 Bedford St., Boston.

John Wanamaker & Co.
818 & 820 Chestnut st
Philadelphia
The Finest Grades of Youth's & Boys' Clothing
at
Reasonable Fixed Prices
SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER.

PRICE ONLY $7.50.

The "Calkins" Washer is now an established favorite in the families of all who use a Washing Machine. Its unparalled success during the three years of its introduction, demonstrates its superiority and worth, there being over 80,000 in use.

It is *Simple, Durable,* and *Cheap.* It washes Clean, Quick, and Easy.

It has taken First Premium in Fourteen State Fairs, including the American Institute, New York, in 1874.

Send P. O. money-order for the price, $7.50, and we will deliver Single Washer free of expense.

Address
CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER CO.
291 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Agents wanted in every county.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.

PERFECT FREEDOM from Premature Decay.

AND TEETH of a Pearl-like Whiteness.

The most Delicious and Efficacious dentifrice known.

It Strengthens the Gums, Whitens the Teeth, Preserves the Enamel, and leaves a Delicious Fragrance in the mouth.

Endorsed by the most eminent Dentists of Europe and used by all the Courts thereof.

Sold by all Druggists.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

PRICE LIST:
To Retailers and Church Fairs.....25 cents per quart.
To Families and Boarding-houses taking four quarts or more.....20 cents per quart.
All under four quarts.....25 cents per quart.
Ice Cream shipped by any of the Railroads or Steamboats.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, 12 Bible House.

FIREWORKS,

PLAIN AND COLORED.

300 Varieties, *all of the best quality,* for Public and Private Displays. Estimates furnished for stated amounts. Goods packed and kept in store ready for shipment. Order immediately from the old stand,

37 MAIDEN LANE, 37
NEW YORK,
STEPHEN S. MAPES.

FIREWORKS.

USE ONLY THE Trade "UNXLD" Mark.

FIREWORKS.

THEY ARE THE
BEST,
SAFEST,
CHEAPEST.

Unexceled Fireworks Co.,
112 CHAMBERS ST.,
NEW YORK.

PATRONIZE THE
TRIUMPH TRUSS
AND
TRIUMPH RUPTURE CURE,
334 Bowery, N. Y.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.
ASK NO ADVANCE PAYMENT FOR CURING RUPTURE AND OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE THEY CANNOT CURE.
They employ a first-class Lady Surgeon!
Their Chief Surgeon has had 30 years' unfailing success.
Examination and Advice confidential and free.
Price of Truss or Supporter, $5 to $20.
Orders filled by mail or express.
Send stamp for Descriptive Pamphlet to
DR. C. W. H. BURNHAM,
General Superintendent.

SEND FOR A COPY.

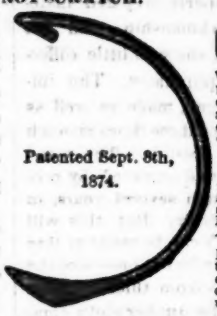
J. Cowper Gray's Notes on John. The best and cheapest book for Sunday-school Teachers.
Price 75 cents, postpaid.
Send orders to
BIBLE AND PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
76 East 9th St., N. Y.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED

to sell Smith's Patent Window-blind Slat-holder. Send for circulars to IRA H. SMITH, Topeka, Kansas, or to W. B. GAYLORD, Wallingford, Conn.

WALTER A. WOOD'S
Gold Prize Mower (Iron Frame).

Every machine sold by us last season gave perfect satisfaction. Every mower warranted as represented. FOUND AT LAST—A STEEL TOOTH HORSE HAY-RAKE THAT WILL NOT SCRATCH.



OUR NEW
Champion Rake,

with independent sled-runner teeth, rakes cleaner and easier than any other. We have OVERCOME the GREAT OBJECTION to all iron or STEEL-TOOTH HORSE-RAKES. As now made, it will not scratch any more than the long-known wooden tooth revolving horse-rake. BUY NO OTHER RAKE AND HAVE CLEAN HAY. Also PATENT DRAG RAKES, *the best made in the country,* and all kinds of Haying Tools, at wholesale and retail.

SALEM, June 2d, 1875.

Gents:—The Champion Rake has given the highest satisfaction. It is a strong and useful implement and does remarkably good work. Truly yours,

GEO. B. LORING.

WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
34 Merchants' Row, Boston.

TO THE LADIES!!

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING

will make Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes that have become rough and red and Ladies' Traveling Bags which look so old and rusty that they are ashamed to carry them look just as good as new. It will not rub off or smut when wet. Softens the leather.

No lady will be without it after one trial. Beware of imitations and counterfeits. For sale everywhere.

B. F. BROWN & CO., Boston.

PARK & TILFORD

continue to supply their customers with the LION PORT WINE, made at Lyons, N. Y., by Dr. E. WARE SYLVESTER, from the Oporto grape. By an improved process of fermentation 61 per cent. of the medicinal and nutritive properties of the grape are retained in the Wine, and, as it is absolutely pure, free from all additions of spirits or drugs, and pleasant to the taste, it is especially adapted to the wants of Church officers, invalids, connoisseurs, and the public generally. Four-year-old LION PORT, warranted pure, only $12 per dozen.

IMPERIAL GRANUM.

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD.

This justly celebrated DIETETIC Preparation is in composition principally the GLUTEN derived from the White Winter Flint Wheat Cereal, a solid extract, the invention of an eminent chemist.

It has not only been highly recommended, but certified to by a large number of Chemists and PHYSICIANS—representing a very high degree of medical science—as the SAFEST, MOST ACCEPTABLE, AND RELIABLE FOOD for the growth of Infants and Children and for Mothers lacking sufficient nourishment for their offspring.

Unlike those preparations made from animal or vinous matter, which are liable to stimulate the brain and irritate the digestive organs, it embraces in its elementary composition

That which makes Strong Bone and Muscle;
That which makes Good Flesh and Blood;
That which is Easy of Digestion, never Constipating;
That which is Kind and Friendly to the Brain;
And that which Acts as a Preventive of those Intestinal Disorders Incidental to Childhood.

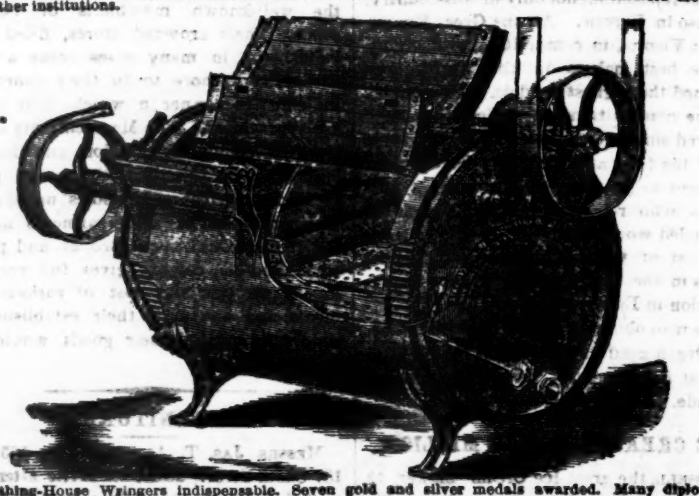
And while it would be difficult to conceive of anything in Food or Dessert more creamy and delicious or more nourishing and strengthening as an ailment in FEVERS, PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, or GENERAL DEBILITY, its rare medicinal excellence in all Intestinal Diseases, especially in DYSENTERY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, and CHOLERA INFANTUM, has been incontestibly proven.

See circulars for testimonials. Sold by Druggists generally and at the wholesale depot by

CARLE & STRONG,
153 Water Street, New York.

STANDARD LAUNDRY MACHINERY COMPANY,

Manufacturers of New, Superior, Improved Power and Hand Laundry Machinery, Standard Washing Machines, Steam and Hand Mangles, Power and Hand Wringers, now in use at our laundries, public institutions, hospitals, asylums, and sugar refineries. No sugar refinery, hospital, or prison can afford to be without this indispensable Machine, as it pays its cost in two months' work. *Guaranteed* to give perfect satisfaction. Capacity 600 shirts or 3,000 towels. Durable, good, works easily. We challenge all competition. After a long and careful examination, the United States Government has adopted these Machines in Soldiers' Homes and all other institutions.



Bathing-House Wringers indispensable. Seven gold and silver medals awarded. Many diplomas. Among some of the many testimonials we offer:

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, Aug. 5th, 1874.

To WM. G. LEWIS, ESQ., *President of the Standard Laundry Machine Company, 58 Long Wharf, Boston:*

Dear Sir:—We have in use your Eccentric Washing Machines, Power Wringers, and Mangles at the Tremont and Revere Hotels in this city, and recommend them as superior to any other machines for hotel use. They work to our entire satisfaction in every respect.

SILAS GURNEY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 16th, 1874.

To WM. G. LEWIS, *President of the Standard Laundry Machine Company, 58 Long Wharf, Boston:*

Dear Sir:—We have in constant use at the Clarendon Hotel your Eccentric Washing Machine. I am only doing them justice when I recommend them to Hotels and Laundries. They are simple; work well and quickly; do not tear clothing nor break or twist off buttons. Mosquito Bars, Swiss Muslin Dresses, and other fine goods are washed as readily as are coarse articles. Clothing is not pounded, but washed, cleaned, and bleached. My business, as you are aware, has for many years made me acquainted with the wants of first-class hotels, and I can with confidence recommend them as superior to any Laundry Machines which I have ever seen.

CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor Clarendon Hotel.

MANUFACTORY, WEST PITCHBURG, MASS.

For Circulars and Illustrated Catalogues apply to Office 329 Day street, New York; 58 Long Wharf, Boston.

T. C. MERRILL, Treasurer. W. G. LEWIS, President.

Weekly Market Review.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE INDEPENDENT," BY H. K. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, Reade, and Hudson Streets, New York.

GROCERS' MARKET.

COFFEES.—There is but little doing in cargoes or invoices of Rio, but a steady distributive demand tends to keep the market firm. Mild Roasting Coffees continue in light stock and prices have an upward tendency. Maracaibos.—The reports of a severe earthquake in Curcuta (where the best Maracaibo is grown) have produced some excitement in the market and 22½c. gold is asked for invoices to arrive, and if the accounts from there are not greatly exaggerated the supply of Maracaibos will be materially lessened. Old Government Javas are more firmly held, but there is nothing doing aside from a light consumptive demand.

FISH AND SALT.—Fish.—The demand for Mackerel has been limited to small lots. Prices are about steady. Dry Cod are firm. Barrel Herring continue dull and quiet. Salt.—Liverpool Ground is in good demand and higher. Liverpool Fine is dull and prices nominal. Bulk is dull.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—There has been a better inquiry and the market closes firmer. Raisins are in good strong demand and prices are higher. Currants are quiet. Prunes are scarce and firm. Citron is dull and unchanged. Dates are dull at 5¾ cts. Figs are unchanged.

MOLASSES.—There is very little inquiry for Louisiana Molasses. The market is dull and prices are rather easier. (See revised quotations.) Foreign Molasses has been quiet for boiling purposes. Grocery grades continue in fair request at unchanged prices. Sugar-House Molasses continues very dull and lower. We reduce quotations 1c. per gallon.

SUGARS.—There has been a good demand during the entire week for all grades of Refined Sugars, more especially for Crushed and Granulated for export. The market closes firm, but prices are unchanged. Raw Sugars.—There is very little doing in this line. Refiners are not disposed to buy, except to supply their immediate wants.

SYRUPS.—Syrups are still so much neglected that the market continues in buyers' favor, except for the finest grades, which are in small supply. The market for the medium and lower grades continues dull, but prices are about steady.

TEAS.—The market continues unsettled and the tendency is still toward lower values. The auction sales continue frequent and the failure of several large English houses (thought to be) largely interested in Teas has a depressing effect upon the market. Oolong.—Late sales have been at almost nominal values. Formosa Oolongs are 15 cents per pound off from the highest point. Souchongs are in good distributive demand at low prices. Japans, although hardly as weak as other kinds, are in favor of the buyer. Greens.—Importers are losing heavily and until lately have held invoices above what lines could be bought for.

GENERAL MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour, etc.—There has been a good degree of activity and buoyancy in our Flour market up to the close. Better prices were obtained for choice grades of Winter Wheat Extra, but the low grades have been heavy and prices hardly sustained. The advance in Winter Wheat Flours seem to be in sympathy with the price of Wheat. Western millers limited their Flours to an advance of 25c. and 50c. per bbl., although our market at present will not meet their views. New Process Flours are dull and lower. Rye Flour has ruled firm and sold more freely. Corn Meal is quite active and is firm. Mill Feed is more plenty, fairly active, and closed steady. Southern Flour has been in more active demand and prices have improved. Stock is light and there is little pressure to sell. Grain.—Our Wheat market the past week has been very active and at times much excitement has prevailed. Early in the week prices of Spring rapidly improved and with a brisk Continental demand and a fair inquiry for Great Britain and home use holders had a marked advantage. Oats have been quite active, but with liberal arrivals prices have declined. Corn has been fairly active. Sellers had the advantage.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Brick.—Up-Rivers are steady at old prices. Fronts are unchanged. Long Islands and Jerseys are nominal. We quote: Jersey, $6 to $6.50; Long Island, $6.50; Up-River, $6 to $6.75; Haverstraw Bay, $7 to $7.75. Yard prices $2 to $3 higher. Cement.—Rosendale, $1.15 to $1.20. Portland is dull at $3.85 to $4.25 ℔ bbl. Fire Brick are in little demand. Scotch $40 to $55, American $40 to $50 ℔ M. Glass.—The supply of French Window is large and the demand very light; still prices are about steady. Hair.—The supply is very large and it is almost impossible to work off stocks at any price. Hardware.—The market is very dull and will not be any better until the fall trade sets in. Lath are in heavy supply. Yard prices are $1.65 to $1.90 ℔ M. Lime.—Prices of all kinds are steady and firm. State Common, $1 to $1.35; Rockland, $1.25 to $1.50 ℔ bbl. Lumber.—The export trade is very dull. Yellow Pine, $23; Spruce, random cargoes, $14 to $17.50 ℔ M.

CATTLE MARKET.—There was a good demand for fat Native Steers and prices were somewhat stronger. Texas, owing to the heavy receipts, have been but little sought after and prices in consequence were lower and weak. The range was for common to prime Native Steers 11c.@13½c., to dress 56@58 ℔s. to the gross cwt., and poor to fair Texas and Cherokee 7½c.@11½c., to dress 54@56 ℔s. A moderate demand for Milch Cows at $50@$80, Calf included. Veal Calves sold fairly at steady prices. Quoted 6c.@8c. for common to extra and 4½c.@5½c. for Grass-fed and Buttermilk-fed. With large receipts of Sheep and Lambs and only a limited demand prices were barely sustained. Sheep ranged from 4½c.@6c. and Spring Lambs 8c.@10c. Dressed Hogs continue to sell freely at 9½c.@9¾c. The receipts for the week were 8,817 Beef Cattle, 73 Milch Cows, 4,305 Veal Calves, 24,289, Sheep, and 26,918 Hogs.

COTTON.—The demand since our last for "spot" has been only moderate and prices have declined one-quarter of a cent, the market closing dull. The sales comprise 5,198 bales, of which 4,149 were taken for export, 1,046 for spinning, and 3 on speculation. The market for future delivery has been fairly active at a decline since our last of about three-eighths of a cent. The sales aggregate 110,500 bales, at 14 13-16@15¼ cents—basis Low Middling—15⅛@15¼ cents for June, 15¼@15 5-16 cents for July, 15⅜@15½ cents for August, 15⅜@15 11-32 cents for September, 14¾@15 1-16 cents for October, 14 13-16@14 31-32 cents for November, 14 13-16@14 29-32 cents for December, 14⅞@15 1-16 cents for January, 15@15 7-32 cents for February, 15 7-32@15⅜ cents for March, 15 7-16@15 13-32 cents for April, and 15 19-32@15⅝ cents for May.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—Hides.—There is only a moderate demand from the trade and prices are to some extent nominal. Leather.—The market for Hemlock Sole is quite active and prices are firm. Oak Sole is dull.

METALS.—Copper.—Manufactured is quiet but steady. Ingot is quiet. Iron.—Scotch Pig.—The market remains dull. American Pig.—The production is in advance of the consumption and prices are rather irregular. Rails.—Both new and old are quiet. Lead.—The market for both Foreign and Domestic continues dull and nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Candles.—Adamantine is in fair demand and prices are higher. Coal.—There is a pretty good demand throughout and prices are fully sustained. Liverpool House Cannel $17, Liverpool Gas do. $12, Newcastle do. $7, Scotch $7@$7.50, West Virginia $6.75, Cumberland Soft $6@$6.25, Anthracite $5.25@$6.50. Drugs.—The business seems to be improving somewhat and the outlook is rather more encouraging. Gunny Cloth.—India is quiet. Domestic Bagging is in better demand. We notice sales at 12¾@13 cts., cash. Hay.—Shipping grades are in good demand and prices are firm. North River Shipping 65@70 cts., Retail qualities $1.10, Clover 55@60 cts., Salt 50@70 cts. Straw is scarce and wanted. Long Rye 80@85 cts., Short 55@60 cts., Oat 50@55 cts., cash.

OILS AND NAVAL STORES.—Oils.—Linseed is very firm. Crude Sperm is quiet. Lard.—The demand for all kinds is very light. Tanners' moves slowly at 40 cts. Naval Stores.—Spirits Turpentine is dull and lower. Rosin.—The demand for Strained is limited and market quiet. Tar is dull and moving only in small lots. Pitch is very dull and prices about steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market for the leading articles in the Hog product continues firm and prices are unchanged. Beef continues in fair demand at steady prices.

WOOL.—The market is dull and depressed, owing chiefly to the condition of the goods market.

WHOLESALE COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES.—Pots are quiet and unchanged. Pearls are still nominal. We quote:

Pots, first sorts .... 5½@—

BEANS AND PEAS.—Marrow Beans have a good call for export and are higher. Medium Beans are in better demand and the market is firm. Pea Beans are quiet and firm. Red Kidney are very quiet. Canadian Peas are held with confidence and are very firm. Green Peas are out of stock and nominal. We quote:

Beans, Pea, 1874, prime	1 95@2 00
Beans, Pea, fair to good	1 75@1 90
Beans, Medium, 1874, prime	1 90@1 95
Beans, Medium, fair to good	1 65@1 80
Beans, Marrow, 1874, prime	2 50@ —
Beans, Marrow, fair to good	2 25@2 40
Beans, White Kidney, 1874, prime	2 00@2 10
Beans, White Kidney, fair to good	1 80@1 85
Beans, Red Kidney, 1874, prime	3 00@3 10
Beans, Red Kidney, fair to good	2 65@2 85
Peas, Canadian, in bulk, in bond	1 15@1 19
Peas, Green, 1874, prime	2 00@2 70
Peas, Southern b.-e., per 2-bushel bag	4 25@ —

BROOM CORN.—The demand has been fair for both Broom and Brush and prices are steady. We quote:

Brush, Short Green, choice	13@14½
Hurl, Green, per lb	13@14
Green, medium, per lb	10@12
Red and Red-tipped, per lb	8@10

BUTTER.—The market for State is unchanged and prices are firm. The receipts of Western have increased and are increasing. Firkins are plenty and dull. Old Western is dull and lower. Receipts, 18,000 packages. We quote:

State, firkins, selected, yellow	27	@28
State, firkins, good to prime	26	@27
State, half-firkin tubs, selected	27	@28
State, half-firkin tubs, good to prime	25	@27
State, half-firkin tubs, poor to fair	18	@22
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good	22	@25
State, Welsh tubs, good to prime	25	@27
State, Welsh tubs, fair to good	22	@25
State, tubs, poor to fair	18	@22
Fancy grades to grocers:		
Pails, Orange Co., extra	28	@30
Pails, State, selected	27	@28
Pails, creamery, extra	27	@30
Pails, sweet cream	27	@28
Penn., store-packed	15	@23
Western, firkins, selected, yellow	21	@22
Western, firkins, good to prime	20	@21
Western, firkins, fair to good	18	@20
Western, tubs, selected yellow	22	@23
Western, tubs, good to prime	20	@22
Western, tubs, fair to good	18	@20
Western, tubs, poor to fair	15	@18
Western, old, good to prime	16	@14
Western, old, fair to good	12	@13
Western, old, poor to fair	10	@12

CHEESE.—All grades except Skimmed are in demand and are higher. Farm Dairy Cheese are in good demand and are wanted. The market closes firm. Receipts, 71,670 packages. We quote:

State Factory, fine	13	@—
State Factory, good to prime	12	@12½
State Factory, fair to good	11	@12
State Factory, half-skimmed	5	@ 7
State Factory, skimmed	3	@ 4
State Farm Dairy, good to prime	11	@11½
State Farm Dairy, fair to good	9½	@11
State Farm Dairy, poor	8	@ 6
Western Factory, fine	11¼	@11½
Western Factory, good to prime	10	@11
Western Factory, fair to good	9	@10
Western Factory, half-skimmed	5	@ 7
Western Factory, skimmed	3	@ 4

DRIED FRUITS.—The market is very dull for all kinds. It is useless to particularize. The whole list of prices is almost entirely nominal. We quote:

Apples, Southern, 1874, Sliced, good	7½	@ 8
" " " fancy	9½	@ 9½
" " " Quarters	6½	@ 6½
" State, 1874, Sliced	7½	@ 8½
" State, 1874, Quarters	7½	@ 7½
" Ohio, 1874	7	@ 7½
Peaches, 1874, N. C., Peeled	24	@26
" 1874, Ga., Peeled, prime	19	@21
" 1874, Ga., Peeled, fair to good	16	@18
" 1874, State and Michigan, Peeled	16	@18
" Unpeeled, Halves, Southern	7½	@ 8½
" Unpeeled, Quarters, Southern	6½	@ 7
" Unpeeled, Halves, Western	7½	@ 7½
Blackberries, prime	8	@ 8½
Blackberries, inferior	7	@ 7½
Cherries, Southern, 1874	22	@25
Plums, 1874, State, per lb	18	@19
" " Southern, per lb	17	@18
" " California	16	@17
Raspberries, 1874, per lb	—	@35

EGGS.—The market has been quiet during the week and Western have fallen off somewhat. Choice State Eggs are preferred to Western and rule firm. Jersey Eggs are scarce and higher. Goose Eggs are not wanted. Receipts 13,040 packages. We quote:

Jersey, single barrels, per bbl	23 @—
State and Pennsylvania	19½@20
Western, prime	18½@—
Western, fair marks	18 @18½
Canadian	18 @19

GREEN FRUITS.—Old Apples are nearly done for and we omit quotations. Strawberries are plentier and lower. Most of the Cherries arriving are common. A few Peaches have arrived from Savannah. Watermelons and Nutmegs have arrived from Florida. We quote:

Strawberries:	
Jersey, seedling, prime, per qt	18 @20
Jersey, seedling, fair to good, per qt	12 @15
Jersey, small, per qt	7 @10
Del. & Md., seedling, prime, per qt	12 @14
Del. & Md., seedling, fair to good per qt	9 @10
Small, per qt	6 @ 8
Cherries:	
Jersey, fancy, per lb	12 @14
Jersey, fair to good, per lb	8 @10
Southern, fair to good, per lb	6 @ 9
Watermelons:	
Florida, choice, large, per 100	60 00@70 00
Florida, small to medium, per 100	25 00@40 00
Gooseberries:	
Green, per bush	1 00@ 1 75
Nuts:	
Peanuts, North Carolina	1 60@ 1 80
Peanuts, Virginia	2 00@ 2 10
Pecans, per lb	10½@11½

GREEN VEGETABLES.—Tomatoes from Savannah are generally very green and undesirable, ranging from $2.50 to $4 per crate. Norfolk Cabbages are plenty and lower. Florida Cabbages sell well. String Beans are in fair demand. New Turnips are lower. We quote:

Cabbage, Norfolk, per bbl	1 50@ 2 00
Tomatoes, Bermuda, per box	1 50@ 1 75
Tomatoes, Savannah, per crate	2 50@ 5 50
String Beans, Norfolk, per ½ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Green Peas, Del. and Md., per bbl	3 50@ 4 50
Green Peas, Jersey, per bbl	4 00@ 4 50
Green Peas, L. I., per bag	2 00@ 2 25
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	1 25@ 1 50
Cucumbers, Charleston, per crate	2 50@ 3 50
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1 25@ —
Turnips, New Flat, Jersey, per bunch	—@ 4

POTATOES.—Old Potatoes are in good demand and prices are higher. New Bermudas are in fair supply and light demand. Sweet Potatoes are unquotable, being out of the market. We quote:

Bermudas, new, per bbl	—@7 50
Charleston, new, per bbl	4 50@6 50
Savannah, new, per bbl	4 50@6 50
Norfolk, new, per bbl	4 00@6 00
Early Rose, new double-head bbls	2 00@2 50
Early Rose, in bulk, per bbl	2 00@2 25
Peachblow, new double-head bbls	2 25@2 75
Peachblow, in bulk, per bbl	2 00@2 75
Prince Albert, new double-head bbls	2 00@2 25
Prince Albert, in bulk, per bbl	2 00@2 25
Peerless, new double-head bbls	2 00@2 50
Peerless, in bulk, per bbl	2 00@2 50

POULTRY AND GAME.—Live Fowls sell well when in good order.—Turkeys are very dull and lower. Spring Chickens are plenty. Ducks sell fairly. Dressed Fowls are quoted at 18 to 20 cts. for Philadelphia and State. Game.—Pigeons are the only kind arriving, excepting a few lot of Snip from near-by points. Tame Squabs are quoted at 2 50 per dozen. We quote:

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per pair	35	@ 75
Spring Chickens, Western, per pair	25	@ 50
Fowls, Jersey, ℔	15	@ 16
Fowls, Western, ℔	15	@ 17
Roosters, ℔	8	@ 10
Turkeys, Jersey, ℔	13	@ 14
Turkeys, Western, ℔	12	@ 14
Ducks, Jersey, per pair	75	@1 00
Ducks, Western, per pair	65	@ 75
Geese, Jersey, per pair	2 00	@2 25
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@1 75

GAME.

Wild Pigeons, Picked, per doz	75	@ 90
Wild Pigeons, Stall-fed, per doz	1 00	@1 25
Wild Pigeons, Baited, per doz	1 00	@1 25

PRICES CURRENT.

Groceries and Provisions.

RAW SUGARS—DUTY: 1½@3½c. ℔ ℔.
Porto Rico .... — 7⅝a— 9
Muscovado .... — a—
Demerara .... — 8½a— 9½
Havana .... — 7½a—10½

REFINED SUGARS.
Crushed .... —11½a—
Powdered .... —11½a—
Granulated .... —10⅝a—
A .... —10½a—
B .... — 9⅞a—10
Extra C .... — 9½a— 9¾
Yellow C .... — 8⅞a— 9
Brown .... — 7½a — 7¾
Cut Loaf .... —11½a—

MOLASSES—DUTY: 5c. ℔ gal.
N. O., new .... —68 a—74
Porto Rico, N .... —45 a—60
English Is., N .... —43 a—47
Muscovado .... —40 a—45

SYRUPS.
Drips .... —57 a—68
Silver Drips .... —55 a—70
Golden .... —55 a—70
Beehive .... —45 a—53
Common Sugar House .... —33 a—35

TEAS—DUTY: Free
Young Hyson .... —30 a—78
Hyson .... —30 a—75
Imperial .... —30 a—75
Gunpowder .... —30 a—90
Twankay .... —28 a—45
Oolong .... —25 a—70
Japan .... —45 a—80

COFFEE—DUTY: Free.
Java .... —30 a—33
Maracaibo .... —24 a—27
Laguayra .... —22 a—24½
Rio, Choice .... —23 a—23½
" Prime .... —22 a—22½
" Good .... —21 a—21½
" Fair .... —20½a—21

SPICES.
Pepper .... —22 a—23
Alspice .... —15 a—
Cinnamon .... —29 a—
Cloves .... —40 a—
Ginger .... —14 a—25
Nutmegs .... 1 25 a 1 30
Mace .... 1 40 a—

SALERATUS.
in papers, ℔ ℔ 7½a—

FRUIT.
Raisins, layer 2 45 a— —
" L. Musc'l.. 3 20 a 3 50
" London l.. 3 75 a—
" Seedless. 5 00 a—
" Valencia. —10½a —10¾
Currants .... — 6½a — 7
Prunes .... — 8 a— 8½
Citron .... —25 a —26
Sardines ¼ bxs —15½a —17
" ½ " —28 a —29
Maccaroni, Itl. —15 a —15½
" Dom. —10 a —11
Vermicelli, Itl. —15 a —16
" Dom. —10 a —11

CANNED FRUIT, ETC.
Peaches, 2 ℔ ℔ doz. 2 25 a 2 50
Peaches, 3 ℔ ℔ doz. 3 25 a 3 50
Pineapple, 2 ℔ ℔ doz. 1 80 a 2 10
Tomatoes, 2 ℔ ℔ doz. 1 15 a 1 25
Tomatoes, 3 ℔ ℔ doz. 1 50 a 1 60
Corn, Sugar, 2 ℔ ℔ doz. 2 00 a 2 25
Peas, 2 ℔ ℔ doz. 1 50 a 2 50
Lima Beans, 2 ℔ ℔ doz. 2 10 a 2 30
Lobster, 2 ℔ ℔ doz. 2 75 a 3 00
Lobster, 1 ℔ ℔ doz. 1 75 a 2 00
Oysters, Cove 2 ℔ ℔ doz. 1 90 a— —
Oysters, Cove 1 ℔ ℔ doz. 1 10 a— —
Oysters, Pic. in glass, ℔ doz 4 50 a 5 00
Olives, Queen, ℔ doz. 5 00 a— —
Capres, Capu. ℔ doz., gold. — — a 3 75
Capres, Nonp. ℔ doz., gold. — — a 4 40
Russ'n Must'd ℔ doz. 1 80 a 3 30

BEEF.
Plain Mess, bbl. 8 00a 9 50
Extra Mess 10 00a11 00
Prime Mess, tce. 15 00a18 00
Packet, bbl 15 00a15 50
Ext. India Mess tce 27 00a27 50
Mess, Western 19 25a19 50
Prime, Western .... 18 25a— —
Prime Mess .... 15 25a— —

LARD.
Western steam, tcs, prime, ℔ ℔ .... a13½c—
City steam, tcs 13 a13¼
Kettle rendered 13⅞a14
No 1, tcs 13½a12½
Refined 12½a13⅛

HAMS.
Pickled 12½a13
Dry Salted 11½a11¾

SHOULDERS.
Pickled 9¾a10
Dry Salted 8½a 8½
Bacon, Dry Salt'd. 11 a12

FISH.
Dry Cod, ℔ qtl. 5 50 a 6 00
Pi'kl'd Scale, ℔ bbl .... 5 75 a 6 00
Pickled Cod, ℔ bbl .... 6 50 a 7 00
Mackerel:
No. 1 Shore. 11 00 a12 00
New Bay 9 00 a10 00
" Shore 9 50 a10 00
No. 2 Bay .... 7 50 a 8 00
No. 3 Large.n. 6 50 a 7 00
No. 3 Med .... 8 00 a 9 00
Salmon, pic., ℔ bbl. new. 21 00 a23 00
Herring, spt. ℔ bbl .... 5 00 a 7 00
Herring, sca. ℔ box .... —40 a— —
Herring. No. 1, ℔ box .... —25 a—30

SALT—DUTY: a12 cts. ℔ 100 ℔s.
Turks Island. ℔ bush .... —35 a—40
Ashton's fine 2 75 a— —
Verdins .... 2 00 a— —
Onondaga fine .... — — a 2 00
Table Salt in bxs. ℔ doz .... 1 10 a 1 12
In small bags, 40 in a bbl .... 7 a— —
In small pckts, 100 in a bbl .... 8½a— —

SODA—BICARB.
In Kegs, N'castl—5⅞a—
" American.—4¾a—
In papers, 60-℔. Boxes .... 7½a— 8

CREAM OF TARTAR.
Grand Crystals. 50 a— —
Good Quality .... 40 a— —
Ordinary .... 25 a— 35

SOAP—DUTY: 30 ℔ ct.ad.v.
Castile, imported. 9 a 9½
" old. 1.. a10
Castile, domestic. 9 a 9½
Pale Family .... 6 a 7½
No. 1 .... 4½a—

CANDLES.
Patent Wax .... 28 a—
Sperm .... 25 a—
Paraffine .... 23 a—
Adam'tine sup'r. 27 a30
do. ordinary. 14½a19
Tallow .... 11 a—

RICE—DUTY: 2½cts. ℔ ℔
Carolina, fair to prime 8½a 8¾
Rangoon, fair to prime 6¾a 7
Tapioca .... — 8 a 9
Sago .... — 8½a 9½
Starch, Laundy. 6½a 9
Starch, Pat. Gloss 10a—11
Starch, Corn .... a—11

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR.
Balt., Alx., & Geo'town Ext. & Fam. 5 60 a 8 30
St. Louis .... 6 50 a 8 25
Ind., Ohio, and Mich. Amber .... 5 60 a 6 25
Minn. extra .... 5 00 a 6 25
" New Process 8 20 a10 00
Extra State .... 4 90 a 5 10
State & West. Supers .... 4 65 a 4 70
No. 2 .... 4 25 a 4 50
Sour Flour .... 3 70 a 4 50
Rye Flour .... 4 30 a 5 50

CORN MEAL.
Brandywine .... 4 40 a 4 50
Oat Meal .... 7 00 a 9 25

WHEAT.
No. 2 Milwauk. 1 11 a 1 15
No. 1 Chicago 1 13 a 1 17
" 1 " 1 12 a— —
" 2 " 1 07 a 1 08
Winter Red .... 1 30 a 1 30½
Amber Mich .... 1 33 a 1 34
White Mich .... 1 33 a 1 34
No. 1 Minn .... 1 18 a 1 21

CORN.
Western mix'd 78 a— 81
West'n White. 85 a— 87
Western yellow. 85 a— 88

OATS.
Mixed Western. 72 a— —
White " .... 72½a— 76
Mixed State .... 72 a— —

RYE.
Jersey .... — a— —
State .... —95 a —96

Wool. Hides. Furs. Skins.

WOOL.
A.Sax. Fl'e ℔ ℔.—60 a—70
A.F.B. Merino—48 a—60
A.½&¾ Merino—46 a—56
Sup. Pulled Co.—45 a—50
A. Combing .... —57 a—60
No. 1 Pulled .... —30 a—35
Sup. Pulled .... —45 a—51
Valp. Unwash .... —18 a—22
Texas fine .... —30 a—35
Texas coarse .... —25 a—30
S. A. Cord'a W .... —28 a—32
E. I. Washed .... —28 a—30
Smyrna Unw .... —17 a—20
Smyrna Wash .... —30 a—34
Cal. Sp'g Clip. unw, fine .... 28 a—34
Cal. Fall unw. medium .... 27 a—30
Cal. S.D. unw. common .... 23 a—25
Cal. S.D. unw. burry .... 15 a—18

HIDES—DUTY: Free.
R.G.&B. Ayres Gn. St. Co. — 10 a— —
Do. do. gr. sltd. — — a— —
Oronoco .... —21 a—21½
Bahia dry .... —16 a— —
Savanilla, etc. —13½a— —
Marac'bos etc .... —16 a— —
Mara.h'ox.etc .... —13½a— —
Matamoras .... —18 a—20
P. Cabello .... —19½a—20½
VeraCrus .... —17 a—18
Tampico .... —19½a— —
Calcutta Buff'd. 10½a— —
Do. Kips ℔ pce. — 17 a—18
Do. green .... —13½a— —
California dry —23 a— —
Green Sa West .... — — a— —
City Slaughter—9½a— —

HORNS—DUTY: Free.
Ox. B. A. & R.. 3 00 a 4 00
Am .... 12 00 a— —

FURS AND SKINS—Undressed, of all kinds, free, currency prices.
Beaver ℔ pce.
" North ℔ ℔. 1 50 a 3 00
" Southern .... 50 a— 75
" Western .... 1 50 a— —
Otter N'th'rn 10 00 a12 00
" Western .... 6 00 a 8 00
Red Fox North 1 50 a 2 00
Raccoon, Sout—25 a— 35
" West. com—70 a 1 00
" North .... 1 00 a 1 25
Mink, North'n 3 00 a 4 00
" Western .... 3 00 a 3 50
Marten, North 3 00 a10 00
Goat, Curacoa—45 a— —
" Tamp.gld ℔ ℔ 35 a— —
Deer, Bkd ℔ ℔ Chaco & S. Juan .... —55 a— —
Muskrat .... —14 a—20
Skunk .... 1 00 a 1 75
Northern blk. —50 a—75
Nor. Striped .... —25 a—37
Nor. White .... —12 a—15
Wolf, large .... 1 25 a 3 50
Wolf, small .... —50 a 1 25
Bear, black 10 00 a20 00
Bear, brown .... 1 00 a 5 00

LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 15; Upper, 20 ℔ ct. ad. v.
Oak (S) l.&m .... —28 a—31
Oak, middle .... — — a— —
Oak, heavy .... — — a— —
Oak, crop .... — — a— —
Hemlock, light—25½a—26
Hemlock, mid—27½a—30
Heml'k, heavy—2 a—29
Heml'ck, dam—19 a—26

Drugs and Dyes.

Alcohol .... 2 20 a 2 22½
Aloes, ℔ ℔ .... 9½a— 9½
Aloes Soco'tri'n—50 a— —
Alum .... — 2 a— 2½
Antwerp, gld .... —13 a—13½
Argols ref. gld .... —25 a—32½
Arsenic powd'd .... 4 a— —
Assafoetida .... —14 a— 15
Bals'm Canavi .... —60 a— —
Balsam Tolu .... 1 30 a— —
Bal. Peru gld .... 1 35 a— —
Berries, Pers. gld .... 25 a— 26
Bark Petaya .... —35 a—40
Bi-carb Soda gld 5 25a— 5 50
Borax, refined .... —17½a— 18½
Brimst'ne, roll—3½a— —
Brimst'ne, flor—4 a— —
Brim'e ℔ t'n., gd 35 50 a37 00
Camphor, ref.—24 a— 25
Cantharides .... 1 55 a 1 60
Car. A'mon'a,gld 16½a— 17
Cardamoms .... 1 35 a 1 55
Castor Oil in b'd E. I. gold .... 85 a—
Chamomile Fl.—25 a—28½
Chlorate Pot.—

Jalap, gold .... —14 a— 16
Lac Dye, gold .... — — a— —
Licorice Paste .... —30 a— 35
Madder, Dutch. gold .... — 6½a— 8½
Madder, French gold .... — 6½a— 7½
Manna, small flake .... — — a 1 20
Manna, large flake .... — — a 1 50
Nutgalls, bl. Aleppo gold .... —13 a—14
Oil Berg., gld .... 5 50 a 5 87½
Oil Cassia, gld .... 1 35 a 1 40
Oil Lemon, gld 3 25 a 3 75
Oil Peppermt, in glass .... 5 50 a— —
Oil Vitriol. 60-66 deg .... — 1¼a— 1¾
Opium, Tr. .... 5 00 a 6 00
Oxal. Acid ℔ ℔ gd 11½a— 13
Phosphorus .... 1 00 a— —
Prus. Potash .... —34½a— 35½
Q'cksilver, gd .... —70 a— 75
Rhubarb, Chi .... —75 a 1 25

ass. gold .... —21 a— 22
Cochineal Hand 40 a— 51½
Coch. Mex. gd. —48 a— 45
Copperas, Am 1 25 a— —
CreamTar. gd.—33½a—35½
Cubebs, E. I. gd. 8 a— —
Cutch, gold .... — 6½a— —
Epsom salts .... — 2 a— 3½
Gamboge, gld. —63 a— 64
Gum Arabic sorts cur .... —10 a— 15
Gum Arabic, pkd .... —21 a— 55
Gum Benzoin—45 a— —
Gum Myrrh, E. I .... —35 a— 38
Gum Myrrh, Ty .... —37½a— 40
Gum Trag., st.—30 a— 40
Gum Trag. fl. gd. 55 a 1 05
Hyd. Pota. Am 3 00 a 3 35
Ipecacuanha, Brazil, gold. 1 10 a— —

Sago, Pld, g'd.— 7 a— —
SalAm'iac gld.—10 a— 10¼
Sal Soda, gold 1 50 a— —
Sarsa'lla, Hon. in bd. gd .... —30 a— 40
Sarsa'lla, Mex. gld .... —12 a— 24
Senna, E. I .... —10 a— 12
Senna, Alex .... —12 a— 35
Shellac, gold .... —60 a— 60
Soda Ash ℔ cgd 1 95a2 18¾
Sulph. Quin .... 2 30 a— —
Tart. Acid, gd .... —45½ cryst'ls
Verdigris, gld .... —26½a— 27
Vitriol, Blue .... — 8½a— 9

INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.
Bengal, ℔ ℔ gld 1 05 a 1 75
Madras, cur'y—80 a— 90
Manilla " —60 a— 85
Caraccas, gold—45 a— 90
Guatemala, gd - 92½a 1 25

Metals.

IRON—DUTY: Bars $1@1½ ℔ ℔; R.R.70c ℔ 100 ℔; Boiler and Plate, 1½c. ℔ ℔; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1¼@1¾c. ℔ ℔; Pig $7 ℔ ton; Sheet, 3c. ℔ ℔.
Eng. Rail. ℔ ton, gold .... 50 00 a— —
Amer. Rail ℔ ton, currency 40 00 a50 00
Pig, English & Scotch. ℔ ton. 31 50a 32 00
Pig, American 22 00a 28 00
Bar, Eng., Am .... — —a— —
Bar, Sw. ass. g. 110 00a — —
Sheet, Russia ℔ ℔ gold .... 14½a— —
Sheet, Single, D. & T. Com .... — 4½a — 4½

NAILS—DUTY: Cut, 1¼; Wrought, 2½; Horseshoe, 5 cents ℔ ℔.
Cut, 10s a 60d ℔ ℔ 3 25 a 3 50
8d a 9d .... 3 50 a 3 75
6d a 7d .... 3 75 a 4 00
Clinch .... 5 00 a 6 50

SHOT—DUTY: 3½c. ℔ ℔.
D'p & Pk (c) ℔ ℔ .... — 9¾a— —
Buck, comp. (c) ℔ ℔ .... —10¾a— —

COPPER—DUTY: Pig and Bar 5c. and Sheathing 4c. ℔ ℔
Am'can Ingot—23 a— 23¼
Sheathing, new (suits) ℔ ℔ .... 3 a— —
Sheathing, old—19 a— 21
Sheath'g. yell—21 a— —
Pig, Eng .... — — a— —
Bolts .... —31 a— —

TIN—(ZINN)—DUTY: Pig, Bars, and Blok free. Plates and Sheets 15 ℔ ct. ad val.
Banca, c'h. ℔ ℔, gold .... —23½a— 23¾
Straits, gold .... —19½a— 20
English, gold .... —19½a— 20
Plated I.C. ch 8 37½a 8 62½
Plates, I.C 6 87½a 7 00

SPELTER—(ZINN)—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars, and Plates, $1 50 per 100 ℔s.
Plates, gold 7 12½a 7 50
" dom 7 12½a 7 50

ZINC—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars $1 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.; Sheets 2½c. ℔ ℔.
In Sheets gld.— 8½a— 9

Oils. Naval Stores. Etc.

OIL—DUTY: Palm 10, Olive $2.50, Linseed, Flaxseed, 7½ ℔ to gal. 30 ct.; Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale or other fish (foreign), 20 ℔ cent. ad val.
Olive, ℔ box .... 4 35 a 4 40
Olive mc. ℔ gal 1 16 a 1 20
Palm, ℔ ℔ .... — 8 a— 8½
Linseed, City. ℔ gal .... —64 a— 66
Linseed, Eng.— — a— —
Whale, crude—59 a— 65
" ref. Wint—73 a— 77
" ref. Spr'g—70 a— 73
Sperm, crude 1 65 a— —
" W.L. bl'ch 2 00 a— —
Red. Western, distilled .... —60 a— —
Lard Oil, P.W. 1 10 a— —
Kerosene Ill's— — a— —

OIL-CAKE—DUTY: Free.
Thin ob. cakes, ton. cur .... 44 00 a— —

NAVAL STORES—Duty: Sp'ts Turpentine, 30cts. ℔ gal.; other kinds 20 ℔ ct. ad val.
Turpen. Sft.N. Coty ℔ 280 ℔s— — a— —
Tar Wilmington .... 2 30 a 2 37½
Tar ℔ bbl N.C 2 12½a 2 25
Pitch .... 2 10 a 2 12½
Resin, com std 1 15 a 1 55
" No. 2 ℔ 280 ℔s .... 2 00 a 2 30
Spi'ts Turpen.—34 a— 33

PETROLEUM—DUTY: Crude, 20 cts.; Ref. 40 cts.
Crude, 40 to 47 grav., 80 .... — 9½a— 9½
Bulk .... — 5½a— 5½
Refined, S.W. (sh'p order)— 12½a— 13
Refined, S. P.W. (Job'g lots).— 13½a— —
Naptha, ref. (65-73 grav.).— 8½a— —

Sundries.

FEATHERS—DUTY: Free.
Prime West'n—54 a— 55

FLAX—DUTY: $20@40 ℔ ton.
No'th Riv. ℔ ℔—15 a— —

HEMP—DUTY: Russia $25; Manilla $25; Jute $15; Italian $25; Sun and Sisal $15 ℔ ton.
Rus. act. ℔ t'n a 220 00a 225 00
Sisal, gold .... — 5½ a5½
Manilla. ℔ ℔. gold .... — 7¾ a 8½
Jute, gold .... — 4½ a 5½
Amer. und'd .... — — — —
Do. dressed 225 00 230 00

HAY:
N.R. ship ℔ 100 ℔s— 65a— 70
Retail Lots .... — —a— —

HOPS—DUTY: 5cts. ℔ ℔
Crop 1874 .... 23 a40
" 1873 .... 15 a20
Old 8 a12

GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 6 cts ℔ ℔ and 20 ℔ ct. ad v.
Blasting, ℔ 25 ℔s .... — —a 2 75
Shipping .... — —a 3 25
Rifle .... — —a 4 75

SEEDS—DUTY: Linseed 16 ct., Hemp ½ ct. ℔ ℔; Canary $1 ℔ bush. of 60 ℔s. and Grass Seed 20 ℔ ct. ad val.
Clover, ℔ ℔ .... 11¼a— 11½
Timothy, ℔ bu 3 65 a2 75
Flax. Am. rough 1 90 a— 12
" Canary .... 11 a— 13

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Commercial.

OHIO DEMOCRATS AND FINANCE.

If there were no other reason for desiring the defeat of Democracy in Ohio, the action of the Democratic State Convention last week on the subject of finance would of itself be all-sufficient. We reproduce the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh resolutions of the platform, that our readers may see the wisdom of these financial Solons. The resolutions are as follows:

"*Eighth.* That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal-tenders to par with gold, to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

"*Ninth.* That the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal-tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without any corresponding advantage, and that we oppose the policy, and demand that all the national-bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and legal-tenders be issued in their place.

"*Tenth.* That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal-tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligations of contracts requires payment in coin; and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the customs in legal-tenders.

"*Eleventh.* The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the states may respectively prescribe; and no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the General Government."

Even the *New York World*, notwithstanding its intense partisanship, is compelled to denounce these resolutions as the work of stupid blunderers, not sufficiently acquainted with facts to state them correctly and too ignorant of finance to be safe guides for anybody. Democrats in this state and in the Eastern States will have a happy time when next year they meet their brother Democrats of Ohio and Indiana in a National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice-President. Last year New York Democrats placed before the people of this state the following financial mottoes: "1. Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin. 2. Steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward." This is substantially the position of New England Democrats, as well as Republicans. Democracy, however, in the great state of Ohio, as well as in Indiana and Missouri, is an out-and-out inflation and paper-money party.

The substance of what these Ohio Democrats have to say is that "contraction of the currency" is and has been the policy of the Republican party, which is false; that national bank-notes should be retired and legal tenders issued in their place; that the national system of banking should be discontinued and the whole business remitted to the exclusive regulation of state laws; that legal tenders should be received for all public dues except where the obligations of contract require payment in coin; that one-half of the customs duties should be payable in legal tenders; and that the volume of the currency—namely, legal tenders issued by the authority of Congress—should be increased from time to time according to the wants of trade, of which wants Congress, of course, is to be the sole judge. Such is the incoherent and absurd fiscal policy of these sage Western financiers, who fitly represent the school of John Law. In finance they belong to the paper-mill and printing-press fraternity. The thing wanted to make a people rich and prosperous is a plenty of so-called paper money, no matter what may be its purchasing power, no matter how much this power fluctuates from day to day, and no matter whether it is ever redeemed or not. Put the money afloat, with the Government stamp upon it, and all is well.

With such financial theorists it is hardly possible to reason, since they ignore in the very outset all the fundamental principles of exchangeable value, all the essential properties of money, all the clearly-demonstrated facts of the world's experience, and also the proposition that the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress no such power as they would have it exercise. The only way to deal with some men is to vote them down; and this is the course which we hope that the people of Ohio will pursue with the Democracy of that state. Nothing can be plainer than that the true interests of the country are to be promoted by a strenuous and persistent effort to restore our currency to the specie standard of value; and this certainly is not to be accomplished by inflating it or by substituting greenbacks for bank-notes. The sooner the Government gets back simply to the coinage function and stops the business of manufacturing money out of its own credit the better will it be for the whole country. This will give the people *real* money—what Amasa Walker styles a "value currency"—and make all promises payable therein. The people will then have a standard of value possessing the highest attainable stability and uniformity.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The National Board of Trade last week adopted the following resolution by a vote of 37 yeas to 8 nays:

"*Resolved*, That the National Board of Trade expresses its sense of satisfaction that Congress has fixed a day for the resumption of specie payment, but that it cannot withhold its expression of concern that no well-considered methods have been adopted for the execution of that measure, and begs Congress to place at the earliest period possible means in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury for the execution of the law providing for the resumption at the time named."

This resolution in both parts of it is entirely sensible. It shows what those who represent the commercial interests of the country think in regard to the importance of resuming specie payment. It contrasts very broadly with the doctrines avowed by the Ohio Democrats at their recent state convention.

Congress at its last session passed a law authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks in coin on and after January 1st, 1879; but it did not adopt any measure looking toward an accumulation of coin in the Treasury for the purpose of carrying the law into effect. It simply said that the thing shall be done and fixed the time for doing it. This is good so far as it goes; yet, without further legislation providing the means, it will not be good enough to be of any practical value. Indeed, the law itself will be a mere sham, a sheer political pretense, disgraceful to the country, unless Congress shall take some further steps toward the attainment of its proposed end.

Specie payment by the Government, considered as a debtor, is financially a question of ability. There must be gold enough in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1879, to pay all the greenbacks that are likely to be presented, and the ordinary amount of gold which the Treasury carries will not be sufficient for this purpose. Hence, if the Government really means to resume on the day named in the law, there must be a gradual accumulation of gold beforehand in preparation for the event. We say *gradual* because no one supposes that the Government can suddenly take a large amount of gold out of the general market of the world. And if the accumulation is to be gradual, then the work ought to be commenced "at the earliest period possible." The Government must accumulate gold either by a surplus of receipts over expenses, or by buying gold by the sale of its bonds, or by both methods in combination. The National Board of Trade is entirely right in urging upon Congress some "well-considered" method to acquire the means of specie resumption. Without this the law fixing the time will be a dead letter.

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS.

One of the most useful business contrivances of modern times is the association of banks in the form of a clearing-house, for the purpose of making a daily settlement of their accounts with each other. The largest of these institutions in this country and in the world is the New York Clearing House, that last week went to its new quarters at Pine and Nassau streets. This association consists of sixty banks, besides fourteen others that clear through its members, making seventy-four in all, with an aggregate capital of $84,122,100. Each day these banks settle their accounts with each other for the previous day, by an exchange of checks and the payment of any cash balances that may be due from the one to the other. The method of action is so arranged that the essential part of the work is disposed of in some ten minutes; and when the day is ended the account of every bank is settled with every other one belonging to the association. The prodigious amount of the transactions thus settled may be seen by the following figures, which represent this amount in each year, from October 11th, 1853, to October 11th, 1874:

1854	$6,047,867,480 75	1866	$29,783,282,030 44
1855	5,652,606,235 52	1867	29,820,122,923 35
1856	7,240,927,917 80	1868	29,699,743,873 60
1857	8,698,540,619 75	1869	38,527,347,294 42
1858	5,070,993,296 69	1870	28,911,024,227 54
1859	[illegible] 51	1871	30,510,707,711 68
1860	7,611,836,495 06	1872	33,850,291,231 17
1861	6,380,120,702 46	1873	35,125,146,051 22
1862	7,236,973,922 66	1874	21,821,913,243 55
1863	15,545,224,331 21		
1864	24,982,915,969 85	Total	$406,176,641,427 78
1865	27,068,149,449 57		

The gold department, which was opened in 1871, up to October 1st, 1874, had settled in this way gold transactions to the amount of $5,553,843,413.11, which, being added to the above figures, gives a total of $411,730,484,840.81.

Such associations, of which the one in New York is far the largest and the oldest, are established in thirteen cities of the Union, comprising in the aggregate three hundred and eight banks. For the year ended March 29th, 1875, the bank settlements through the Boston Clearing House amounted to $2,816,165,339. Those through the Chicago Association in 1874 were $1,101,347,918. Those through the Pittsburgh Association in 1874 were $1,684,840,586 of exchanges, with cash balances paid to the amount of $284,555,663. Those through the Milwaukee Clearing House in 1874 were $157,792,272 of exchanges, with cash balances amounting to $26,712,686. The aggregate clearings through the Cincinnati Association for the year ended April 5th, 1875, were $682,000,000.

The system is neither practicable nor called for in country banks located in villages having not more than one or two banks; but in large cities, where banks are numerous, it constitutes one of the most useful kinds of financial machinery. Banks in these cities are constantly receiving and paying checks drawn against each other, which create between them the debtor and creditor relation; and they collect these checks of each other by the process of exchanging them at the clearing house and by simply paying in cash whatever differences there may be in their amounts. This avoids many risks, saves much time, and immensely economizes the use of money. It is the equivalent of cash payments without the direct use of cash, except for the payment of balances left after the exchange of checks. The machinery of the New York Clearing House is so admirably arranged that it moves with the precision and regularity of clock-work. The fact, too, that this clearing house settles more transactions in amount each year than all the other clearing houses in the country put together shows the commercial preponderance of this city, as compared with the other cities of the Union.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ex Secretary McCulloch says that our national debt, including unadjusted accounts, at the close of the war, or, rather, at the disbanding of the Federal army, was not less than $3,000,000,000; since which period, up to the 1st of last March, it has been reduced by $862,684,011. That is to say, in nine years and a half we have paid nearly one-third of the whole debt. There is no parallel to this in the financial history of any other nation.

—The net earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ending June 30th, 1875 (May and June being estimated), amount to $3,153,932.90, which being added to the surplus of the previous year, makes $3,912,484.39. The dividends paid during the year amount to $2,702,354 and the interest on the bonded debt to $429,456.04, making a total of $3,131,810.04 and leaving on the 1st of July, 1875, a surplus of $780,674.35.

— The mints of the Government are running to their full capacity in the manufacture of silver coins and by the 1st of October it is anticipated the amount manufactured will be between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. The high premium on gold has tended to lower the price of silver and furnished an opportunity for the Government to lay in a large stock of silver bullion on favorable terms.

—Statistics furnished by the *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, show that, in consequence of the strikes, the diminished production of coal this year amounts to 2,286,340 tons, as compared with last year.

DRY GOODS.

TRADE has been dull during the week, both among the manufacturers' agents and the jobbers; but the city retail trade continues active, as may be seen from reading an article entitled "Sight-Seeing in New York," in another column, which gives a very lively account of some of the great hives of dry goods industry on the east side of the city. Among the jobbers there have been some active "drives" in prints, both here and in Philadelphia, which have caused some sensation, but have not been productive of healthy business transactions. "Drives" are, in truth, of very doubtful expediency, and the effect produced by them can hardly be otherwise than damaging to profitable trade. The centennial celebration in Boston arrested attention for nearly the whole week and led to the suspension of all transactions in domestic cotton goods for several days.

The trade in woolens has been more active from the purchases of the clothiers and the stocking up to meet the demand which will set in after the first week in July; but the dealings in foreign goods have been sensibly restricted by the reported failures of many Manchester houses and the generally anticipated trouble in commercial circles on the other side in most departments of trade. What will be the result of the English failures, so far as the dry goods trade is concerned, cannot be reasonably predicted without fuller knowledge of the facts than we now possess.

Domestic cottons are generally quiet and the transactions of the week have been restricted to sales for immediate consumption.

Brown sheetings and shirtings are without change of quotations. The stock in first hands is ample for all demands, but there is no disposition to force sales.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are selling in small quantities at steady prices; but the demand is only for the immediate wants of current trade and there is little prospect of any change for some weeks to come.

Printing cloths are unchanged, but the demand is steady and prices firm.

Prints are settling down into a very quiet condition since the recent "drives" and the only activity noticeable has been in fancy shirtings. The market is not likely to undergo any change before next month, and, as nearly all the print-works have ceased production for an indefinite period, no calculations can be entered upon as to the future of the market until it can be known what the intentions of the manufacturers are.

Ginghams are selling fairly for the season and the new fall styles recently put upon the market are well received. Prices are unchanged.

Colored cottons are generally in small demand and prices are without essential change. Colored ducks and cottonades are selling in small quantities, but cheviots of certain brands are in more demand than any other description of colored goods.

Corset jeans are very dull and only the finer grades are selling even in small lots.

Rolled jaconets, cambrics, and silesias are in moderate demand, with small sales at steady prices.

Hosiery is very quiet and shirts and drawers are of very slow sale. The proposition of the larger manufacturers to suspend production until the stock shall have been reduced, if carried out, will doubtless have a beneficial influence on prices.

Worsted dress goods are inactive. The agents are making but few sales and the jobbers are not yet thinking about their fall purchases. Prices are quiet and unchanged.

Woolens are generally quiet; but there is a fair demand for cloths and overcoatings from the out-of-town clothiers and the favorite makes maintain steady prices.

Fancy cassimeres are in rather more active demand than they have been of late, but the sales are mostly of the new and attractive styles. For other qualities the market is dull and agents manifest a disposition to press sales, even at lower prices than the current quotations.

Kentucky jeans are in very light demand and prices are merely nominal.

Satinets are dull and prices unchanged.

Flannels are not yet in much demand, but sales are effected to a moderate extent of printed flannels for the fall trade to out-of-town jobbers. The city jobbers are buying but lightly.

Cloakings are very dull and prices are merely nominal.

Foreign dry goods are without any changes calling for special comment. The offerings at auction are very light, though fully equal to the demand, and importations are slack. The recent advance in the premium on gold necessitates the sending to bonded warehouse everything not required for immediate consumption, and the heavy failures that have lately taken place in Manchester are likely to produce some important changes there, which our importers will be on the alert to take advantage of. The business of the present month thus far, according to the reports of the leading importers and the returns at the custom-house, show that there has been no falling-off in the trade, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874.

A. T. Stewart & Co

WILL EXHIBIT IN THE SECOND STORY, TENTH STREET SECTION, a FRESH ASSORTMENT of REAL INDIA

Camel's Hair Shawls

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE, SHETLAND SHAWLS, Etc.

Sacques, Mantles, etc.

SACQUES, MANTLES, CAPES, CAMEL'S HAIR OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES, LESS THAN ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.

THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN BLACK AND ECRU GUIPURE AND YAK SACQUES, TABLIERS, POLONAISE, OVERSKIRTS, and JACKETS, VERY ELEGANT, THE FIRST IMPORTED.

JUST RECEIVED, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GUIPURE SACQUES, TABLIERS, Etc.

Suits, Dresses, etc.

BLACK AND STRIPED SILK SUITS, HANDSOME QUALITY AND VERY STYLISHLY TRIMMED, $40 each, upward.

HANDSOME SERGE SUITS ONLY $12 each.

LAWN, LINEN, AND PERCALE SUITS from $3.50 up.

EMBROIDERED BATISTE, LINEN, LAWN, AND ORGANDIE DRESSES, VERY CHOICE AND CHEAP.

Hats, Bonnets, etc.

LADIES' AND MISSES' PARIS AND NEW YORK MADE HATS AND BONNETS.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MONTURES, etc., VERY STYLISH AND ELEGANT.

SEASIDE AND RUSTIC HATS, VERY ATTRACTIVE, only $3.50.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, etc.

On the Fourth Avenue Section

THEY HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS to their POPULAR STOCKS of

SHAWLS, SEASIDE WRAPS, SKIRTS, COLLARS, CAPES, AND TRIMMINGS OF EVERY VARIETY.

STRIPED BROCHE GRENADINES, at 12½c. per yard.

PLAID AND PLAIN MOHAIRS at 25c. per yard, recently sold at 37½c. per yard.

THE BALANCE of the LARGE LOT of PRINTS at 6¼c. per yard.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DOMESTIC BLEACHED and BROWN COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A LARGE LINE OF WHITE PIQUES at 12½c. per yard, worth 25c.

ALL of WHICH DESERVE THE ATTENTION of THOSE DESIROUS of SECURING BARGAINS.

A VISIT of INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

BROOK'S

PRIZE MEDAL

SPOOL COTTON.

WM. HENRY SMITH & CO

SOLE AGENTS,

[TRADE MARK.] 32 Green St., N. Y.

E. Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN STREET, NEW YORK.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

ANOTHER PURCHASE

Thirteen Hundred Cases of

STRAW GOODS.

Ready To-Day.

REAL FRENCH CHIPS—NEWEST SHADES, BLACKS, WHITES—FIVE SHADES BROWNS, DRABS, AND ECRU TINTS. THESE QUALITIES ARE SELLING ELSEWHERE FROM $1 to $4.25. } 50c., 75c., 90c., $1.25, AND $1.50.

SWISS CHIPS.—15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., FULL LINES OF SHAPES AND COLORS.

Neapolitan Hair Hats and Bonnets, 25., 30c., 75c., $1. NEW FINE GOODS. GREAT REDUCTION FROM LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

ENGLISH MILAN HATS AND BONNETS; ALSO PEARLS, CANTONS, PEDALS, DUNSTABLES, etc.) IN GRADES RUNNING FROM 5c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., up.

Leghorn Round Hats,

15c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, up. HALF VALUE.

NEW WILLOW TRAVELING HATS, TRIMMED, 1, $1.25.

NEW WILLOW TRAVELING HATS, UNTRIMMED, 10c., 15c., 20c., and 25c.

NEW FEATURE—LADIES' PANAMA HATS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, $2.

600 STYLES OF FANCY BRAID AND SCHOOL HATS at 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.

BOYS' STRAW HATS, 10c., 13c., 20c., 25c., 38c., 50c.

MEN'S STRAW HATS, 50c., 75c., $1, up.

CLEARING.

All Our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets FROM 75c. TO $20.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Gents' Silk Beaver, Cashmere, and Felt Hats.

GENTS' LIGHT CASHMERE HATS, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50.

GENTS' BLACK SILK DRESS HATS, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50.

GENTS' FINE FUR FELT HATS, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50.

YOUTH'S FELT HATS, 50c., 75c., 88c., $1, up.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS

Edward's New Patent Passenger Elevators

are running on the East and West Sides of the Establishment to the various Departments on First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Floors.

☞ ENTRANCE TO STRAW DEPARTMENT, 309 GRAND STREET.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, & 70 Allen St.

Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

E. Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N.Y.

CORSETS---New Prices.

16 BONES, 25c. EMBROIDERED HIP GORE 35c.

50 and 100 BONES, 75c. and $1.

GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS, $1, $1.25, $1.38.

EXAMINE OUR $1.12, $1.25, $1.75, $1.85, $2, $2.50, $2.75 Corsets. FINE GRADES AND CHEAP.

PANIERS AND BUSTLES. NEW STYLES.

LEATHER GOODS.

RUSSIA, VIENNA, TURKISH, AND DOMESTIC SATCHELS, 50c., 65c., 85c., $1, up to $10.

POCKETBOOKS, PORTMONNAIES, } 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., UP TO FINEST GRADES.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, $1 to $30.

ALBUMS, MUSIC ROLLS, BOOK and SCHOOL STRAPS, LADIES' and GENTS' DRESSING-CASES, etc.

HOSIERY.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FANCY HOSE, 18c., 25c., 30c., and 50c. EXAMINE.

FINE LINES OF FRENCH, at 75c., $1; worth $1.50 per pair.

MISSES' AND BOYS' PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED HOSE, 10c., 15c., 20c.

Our Own Importation.

LADIES' MERINO AND GAUZE UNDERVESTS, INCLUDING EXTRA SIZES, } 50c., 75c., $1, up to $2.

GENTS' SUMMER MERINO AND GAUZE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, up to $2.

MISSES' AND BOYS' MERINO AND GAUZE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 30c., 40c., 50c., up.

These Lines are All Under Regular Prices

500 DOZENS LADIES' LISLE AND BERLIN GLOVES, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. PAIR, UP.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, CUFFS.

DRESS SHIRTS, $1, $1.25, $1.50, 1.75, for Men and Boys.

E. Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand Street,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,

Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

E. Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.

LACES.

SPECIALLY REDUCED.—BEADED AND PLAIN BLONDES, REAL LACE BARBES, SPANISH, ECRU, AND GUIPURE NETS.

LACE SCARFS,
CURTAIN LACES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS.

LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.

$2.88, $3.25, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, up to $100, CASH PURCHASE AND AT EMERGENCY PRICES.

BLACK CRAPES.

EXAMINE OUR 75c., 95c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, up to $5. UNDER REGULAR PRICES, TWENTY PER CENT. ATTENTION SOLICITED.

MILLINERY SILKS AND RIBBONS.

SASH RIBBONS, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., up to 75c.

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS 8c., 10c., 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c.

TRIMMING SILKS, 25c., 50c., 75c. ALL SHADES.

COLORED AND BLACK TURQUOISE, 50c., 75c., $1 per yard.

LARGEST STOCK OF

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS

TO SELECT FROM IN THIS CITY.

HAT SCARFS, 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., $1. THOUSANDS OF THE LACE AND SILK TIES, 10c., 15c., 25c. BARGAINS.

KID GLOVES.

JOB LOTS ON THE COUNTER, 25c. and 30c.

2-BUTTONS, GOOD SHADES, 40c.

Our Own Importation.

"MONOGRAM" { BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA FOR THE PRICE. } 95c. Pair.

"EDWARD" 2-BUTTONS { REAL KID } $1 Pair.

MONOPOLS, 2-BUTTONS { REAL KID } $1.25.

NEILSON, 2-BUTTONS { REDUCED } 55c.

1-BUTTON, ALL SHADES, 40c.

E. Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.

SILK PARASOLS,

PRICES LOWER.

AGAIN THIS WEEK.

MISSES', IN COLORS, 38c., 45c., 50c., 65., and 75c.

LADIES' FULL LINES, 75c., 85c., 95c.

FINER GOODS, $1.31, 30, $1.65, $1.90, $2.25.

1,000 HEAVY SERGES, FINELY MOUNTED—RUNNING FROM $1.65 to $5.75—EXAMINE.

WHEN SHOPPING FOR PARASOLS, SEE THAT YOU GET THE SIZE REPRESENTED. One of the TRADE TRICKS now is to make up THE SIZES, CALL a sixteen-inch an eighteen-inch. CARRY YOUR TAPE LINES, MEASURE YOURSELVES, unless you know the house.

FANS! FANS!!

JAPANESE, CHINESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH, VIENNA, AND AMERICAN, } 2c., 5c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c

OUR OWN IMPORTATION. FINER GOODS FROM 50c., 75c., $1, to $25.

FANCY GOODS.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE, HAT AND HAIR ORNAMENTS, COMBS AND BRUSHES, HAND MIRRORS, HAIR SWITCHES, BRONZES, DOLLS, CARRIAGES, etc., etc.

PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, SILKS, LEATHER AND ELASTIC BELTS, YANKEE NOTIONS. BLACK, WHITE, AND COLORED SPOOL COTTON, 7 cents per dozen.

WHITE COTTON BRAID, 18-yard pieces, 12 cents.

E. Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand Street,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.

Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, June 21, 1875.

PRINTS.

Amoskeag	8½	Manchester	9
Washington	9	Wamsutta	9
Conestoga	8	Garner & Co.	[illegible]
Merrimack, D	9	Arnold	8½a9
Cocheco, L	9	Hamilton	9
Sprague	7½a8	Richmond	8½a9
Pacific	9	Gloucester	9
American	7½a8	Simpson's Mourning	9
Dunnells	9	Hartel	9
Allens	7½a8	Oriental	9
Mallory	8½	Freeman	6½a7
Ancona	8	Albion	8a8½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	Bates	11½
Amoskeag	11½	Renfrew	11½
Glasgow	10½	Southwark	9½
Belfast	9½	Namaske	11

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Lawrence, XX	4-4	10½	Pepperell	8-4	25
" D	4-4	9½	"	9-4	27½
" LL	4-4	8	"	10-4	30
" J	4-4	11	Newmarket, A		9
" Y	4-4	9	" D		9½
Pacific, Extra	4-4	10	Boot, FF		10½
Laurell D	4-4	10½	" S		[illegible]
" H	4-4	8½	" G		[illegible]
Atlantic, A	4-4	10½	" W		11
" H	4-4	10	Appleton, A 36-inch		10½
" P	4-4	8	" N 31-inch		[illegible]
" D	4-4	9	Swift River	4-4	[illegible]
" LL	4-4	7½	Laconia, [illegible]		[illegible]
" V	3-4	6½	" [illegible]		[illegible]
Harrisburg, A		9½	" O		9½
" [illegible]		8½	Lyman, E	4-4	10½
" [illegible]		7½	" B	4-4	13
Agawam, F		8	Park Mills, A		8
Stark, A		10½	Portsmouth, A		9
" B		10	Indian Orchard, AA		10½
Massachusetts, BB		8½	" " BB		9½
" E		8	" " [illegible]		[illegible]
" J		[illegible]	" " RR		7½
" C		7	Salmon Falls, E		9½
" Stan'd.		10	Great Falls, S		7½
Cabot, A	4-4	9½	" M		8½
" W	4-4	9	" E		10
Indian Head	4-4	10½	Dwight, X		7½
"	3-4	9	" Y		8
Exeter, A	4-4	8½	" Z		9
" [illegible]		7½	Slaterville, A		7½
Medford	4-4	9½	Utica	4-4	12½
Augusta	4-4	9½	"	9-4	37½
"	3-4	8	"	10-4	42½
Pittsfield, A		7½	Waltham, F	5-4	12½
Bedford, R		7	"	8-4	25
Pocasset, Canoe	4-4	10½	"	10-4	27½
" F	3-4	7½	Wachusett	3-4	8½
Waterford, AA 40-inch		10½	"	4-4	10
" EE 37-inch		9½	Pequot, A	4-4	10½
" NN 33-inch		8½	" B 40-inch		12½
" RR 30-inch		7½	" W 48-inch		19
Pepperell, E		10½	Putnam, AA	4-4	10
" R		9½	Nashua, O 33-inch		9
" O		8½	" R 36-inch		10
" N		7½	" E 40-inch		11½
"	7-4	20	" W 48-inch		16

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

New York Mills	4-4	15½	Nonpareil	5-4	25
Wamsutta	4-4	15½	"	8-4	40
"	5-4	22½	"	9-4	42½
Tuscarora	4-4	14½	"	10-4	47½
Bates, BB	4-4	11	Boot, S		9½
White Rock	4-4	11½	" R		7½
Forestdale	4-4	11½	" W		13½
Masonville	4-4	13	" B		10½
Williamsville	4-4	14½	Androscoggin, AA		15
Blackstone, AA	4-4	10	" L		12
Hope	4-4	9½	Canoe	3-4	6
Langdon	4-4	14	Reynolds, AA	4-4	8½
New Market, A		9	Ballou & Son	4-4	9½
" C		9½	" "	7-8	8½
Waurecan, No. 1		14	Lonsdale	4-4	12
Pepperell	6-4	20	" Cambric	4-4	16
"	7-4	25	Hill's Semp. Idem	4-4	11½
"	8-4	27½	"	7-8	9
"	9-4	30	Bartlett, A	4-4	11
"	10-4	35	Thorndike, B	4-4	9
Chapman, X		9	Red Bank	4-4	8½
Clinton CCC	4-4	13½	Fruit of the Loom		[illegible]
" C	4-4	9½	Bay Mills	4-4	13½
Amoskeag, A	4-4	11	Green, G	4-4	8
" Z	7-8	7½	Waltham, X		8½
Great Falls, S		8	" 45-inch		13½
" " M		9	"	8-4	25
" " A		9½	"	9-4	27½
" " Q		11	"	10-4	32½
Davol Mills, 36-inch		12½	Dwight Cambric	4-4	15
" " 42-inch		18	" Linen Finish		17
" " 45-inch		21	Cabot, 31-inch		8½
Slaterville	4-4	10	" 36-inch		10
"	7-8	7½	" 42-inch		13½
Utica, Extra Heavy	4-4	15½	Whitinsville, 36-inch		10
Nonpareil	4-4	16	" 33-inch		8½

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	20	Otis, BB	14
York	20	" CC	12
Blue Hill	10	Columbia, Heavy	18
Everett	18	Haymaker	10
Otis, AXA	16	Pearl River	19
Oakland, A	12		

STRIPES.

Amoskeag	13a14	Dexter, A	16
Uncasville, A	10a11	" B	15
American	10a11	Thorndike, B	13a14
Hamilton	13a14	Massabesic	13
Pittsfield	7		

TICKINGS.

York, 30-inch	17	Lewiston, A 36-inch	24
York, 32-inch	21	Willow Brook	19
Amoskeag, ACA	23½	Easton, ACA	11
" A	19	" A	10
" B	17	" B	9
" C	15	Hampden, BB	11
" D	13½	" CC	13
" E	12½	Pearl River	21½
Swift River	9½	Pittsfield	7
Methuen, AA	18	Massabesic, A	18
Hamilton	15½	" B	16
" D	13½	" C	14

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	10	Pemberton	9
Laconia	10½	Indian Orchard	10½
Pepperell	12½	New Market	9
Naumkeag, Satteens	12	Hamilton	8
Kearsage	11½	Canoe River	8

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	11	Appleton	11½
Pepperell	11½	Augusta	10½
Laconia	11½	Boot, A	11½
Stark, A	11	Agawam, F	9½
Massachusetts, C	9½	Lyman, H	11

WADE & CUMMING.

Gents', Youth's, and Boys'

CLOTHING,

IN EVERY VARIETY, AT EXTREMELY

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

261 and 263 Eighth Avenue, corner 23d Street.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

READY-MADE AND CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL TO LADIES!

Revised for the

Summer of 1875.

Partial List of

UNDERGARMENTS

FOR

Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, and Children,

MANUFACTURED BY

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,

AND FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT STORES

NOS. 33, 35, 37, 39

Temple Place, Boston.

For the Summer Season of 1875.

The List comprises all the very latest Styles of

Night Robes, Chemises, Drawers, Train Skirts, Walking Skirts, Demi-Train Skirts,

Gentlemen's Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Night Shirts, Wristbands, Pillow Cases, Pillow Shams, Sheets, Sheet Shams, Corset Covers, Dressing Sacques, etc., etc.

The Brands of Cloth we use are the LONSDALE, NEW YORK MILLS, PRIDE OF THE WEST, UTICA MILLS, ANDROSCOGGIN MILLS, WARREN MILLS, and WAMSUTTA MILLS.

Also Our Own Styles New and Elegant Quality Fine English Cambric, which we recommend to our friends and customers.

GREAT SPECIALTY!

We pay particular attention to orders for

WEDDING OUTFITS OF

UNDERCLOTHING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Ladies or Gentlemen may order from this List in Sets or Single Garment, simply by stating whether to be Laundried or Not Laundried, as an additional expense for Laundrying at Laundry Prices will be charged, and by giving name of Garment with the measure, as follows:

SKIRTS. Length front, length back, and size of waist.

DRAWERS. State desired length from band on the side, back, and front, size around waist, and whether to be open or whole.

CHEMISE. State the length and size of neck-band and sleeve-band.

NIGHT ROBES. State the length of garment, also breadth across the chest, length of sleeve, size of shoulder and neck.

Every Garment is Warranted to Fit Perfectly and give Entire Satisfaction.

☞ We will forward to any address, on receipt of name, any of the following Garments by express, which may be paid for on delivery.

PRICE LIST.

	Not Laund.	Laund.
One Plain Skirt, four-inch hem,	$0 87	$1 25
" " five "	1 00	1 50
" " six "	1 25	1 75
One Skirt, six tucks, good cloth,	0 87	1 25
" eight "	1 00	1 50
" ten "	1 25	1 75
" twelve "	1 37	2 12
" fifteen "	1 50	2 25
" eighteen "	1 87	2 50
" twenty "	2 00	2 75
" twenty-four "	2 25	3 00
One Elegant Skirt, thirty tucks, good cloth,	3 00	3 50
" " forty "	3 25	3 75
One French Tucked Skirt,	3 25	3 75
One Elegant Double French Tucked Skirt,	3 87	4 25
Deep Ruffle Walking Skirts,	2 75 to 9 50	
One Plain Train Skirt,	2 50	2 75
One Train Skirt, ten tucks,	3 25	3 75
" " Fluted, one row,		6 50
" " " two rows,		7 50
" " " three rows,		8 50
" " French tucks,		6 50
One Elegant Train Skirt, Double French Tucks,		8 50
Deep Ruffle Train Skirt,	5 00 to 9 50	
" Demi-train Skirt,	4 75 to 7 50	
One Pair Drawers, eight tucks,	1 00	1 25
" " and Ruffled,	1 25	1 50
" " Hamburg Embroidery,	1 25	1 50
" " "	1 50	1 75
" " "	1 75	2 00
" " "	2 00	2 25
" Elegant Drawers, 8 tucks, Embroidery,	2 25	2 50
" " "	2 50	2 75
" " "	2 75	3 00
" " Insertion and Edging,	2 50	4 00
One Chemise, plain,	90	1 25
" corded,	1 00	1 50
" tucked yoke,	1 25	1 50
" " corded,	1 37	1 75
" " ruffled,	1 75	2 00
One Chemise, plain, trimmed with Hamburg Embroidery,	$2 00	$2 25
One Chemise, plain, trimmed with Hamburg Embroidery,		2 50
One Chemise, tucked, trimmed with Hamburg Embroidery,		2 75
One Chemise, tucked, with Insertion Sleeve,		3 25
with Insertion and Tucking in Sleeve,		4 50
One Chemise, with Insertion and Puffing in Sleeve,		6 00
Linen Chemise, from	3 75 to 10 00	
One Plain Night Robe,		1 75
" " double yoke,		1 87
" " ruffled,		2 00
" " with Hamburg Emb'y,		2 25
" " tucked front,		2 75
" " " corded,		3 00
" " " Hamburg,		3 25
One Plain Night Robe, French style, Hamburg,		3 50
One Plain Night Robe, Tucked and Ruffled Yoke,		3 75
One Night Robe, tucked, with elegant Trimmed Yoke,		4 50
One Night Robe, French style,		5 50
One Night Robe, Insertion and Tucking, magnificent goods,	4 00 to 12 00	

And a very Beautiful Assortment of

UNDERSKIRTS.

One Plain Underskirt, eight tucks,	75
One Ruffled Underskirt, eight tucks,	87
One Ruffled Underskirt, eight tucks,	1 00
One Elegant Hamburg Embroidery Trimmed Underskirt,	1 25 to 5 50
Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, each 2 50, 2 75 and	3 00
Gentlemen's Night Shirts,	2 00 to 3 00
Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Fronts,	12½c. to 1 00
Gentlemen's Linen Cuffs,	17 to 50c.

☞ All of the above Garments are made from VERY BEST QUALITY of Cloths and Linens produced. We confidently believe that no such Garments can be produced at the above list of prices by any other house in this country. We earnestly invite all who may desire Undergarments to examine carefully the quality of the cloths, the workmanship, and style of the Goods.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,

NOS. 33, 35, 37, and 39

TEMPLE PLACE,

the Largest Strictly First-Class Ladies' Furnishing Goods Store in Boston.

NOTICE.—It will be remembered that the grand Prize Medal was awarded to C. & B. for perfection in Ladies' Underwear of their own manufacture by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston.

CHENEY BROTHERS

AMERICAN

SILKS,

BLACK and COLORED GROS GRAINS.

Special attention is invited to the large assortment of these fabrics now offered by ALL THE LEADING DRY GOODS STORES IN THE COUNTRY. Silks of this manufacture are made in the most approved manner and

WILL NOT CRACK OR CHANGE COLOR IN WEARING.

They are highly recommended by all who have used them for CHEAPNESS, BEAUTY, and DURABILITY.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

327 and 329 Sixth Avenue.

CLOSING OUT OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS!

REGARDLESS OF COST!

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHIP HATS, in all the newest shapes and receiving new shapes and new goods every week from Europe, in Black, Brown, Drab, White, and Ecru tints.

FRENCH CHIP, $1 to $1.75.

AMERICAN CHIP, 85c. to 98c.

English Milan Hats and Bonnets in all shapes and shades. MILAN HATS, 85c. to $2.

LEGHORN ROUND HATS, $1 to $3.50.

FINE LEGHORN HATS, $1.50; worth 2.75.

We have now on sale OVER ONE THOUSAND DOZEN OF HATS!

OUR TRIMMED HATS,

for elegance of shape and richness of trimming, cannot be surpassed.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

$30 Hats reduced to $25.
$25 Hats reduced to $18.
$20 Hats reduced to $15.
$15 Hats reduced to $12.
$12 Hats reduced to $9.
$9 Hats reduced to $6.50.

The great increase of our business over all other houses in the millinery trade attests our superiority.

RIBBONS.

DAMASSA RIBBONS, 12c., 16c., 20c., 30c., and 40c., in Black, Brown, Cream, White, Cardinal, and Drab.

All the New Spring Shades, at 9c., 12c., 16c., 20c., 30c., and 40c.

Fine Black GROS-GRAINS, all Silk, 12c., 16c., and 20c. yd.

SASH RIBBONS.

Splendid quality Black, 7-inch, 75c. yd., all Silk.

Finest quality Black, 8-inch, $1, formerly sold at $1.75 yd.

HAT SCARFS.

DAMASSA HAT SCARFS.

GROS-GRAIN HAT SCARFS.

SOFT SILK HAT SCARFS.

DAMASSA SILK for HAT TRIMMING in all shades. SPLENDID QUALITY, $2.75 yard.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Fine French Flowers.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY

1,000 cartoons of FINE MONTURE, at 95 cents a Monture.

All of this line of goods are worth from $2.50 to $5.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY

800 cartoons of SHORT SPRAYS, at 25 cts. a spray.

All of this line is worth from $1 to $1.50.

These two lots of FLOWERS are all new goods of this season's importation and must be sold.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
COLORED DUCHESSE NET,
COLORED GUIPURE NET,
COLORED MEXICAN NET.

SLEEVELESS JACKETS

IN SILK AND LACE.

Large assortment of new and exquisite designs in MADE-UP LACE ARTICLES.

We manufacture all our own LACE GOODS.

RUFFLINGS

in Endless Variety and all Prices.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES, INFANTS' DRESSES, AND CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND MUSLIN SUITS, $1.60 to $8.

LADIES' ORGANDIE AND FANCY

NET OVERDRESSES.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,

which we will sell at Low Prices.

KID GLOVES.

Choice assortment of Kid Gloves in all the new Spring Shades and Opera Colors, two, three, and five buttons.

SILK TIES.

1,000 Doz. Windsor Ties, 25c.

1,000 White Silk Ties at 25c.; former price 70c.

2,000 Doz. Lace Ties, 25c.; reduced from 65c.

Latest novelties in Fine French Ties.

N. B.—Reduction to the Trade.

O'NEILL'S,

327 and 329 Sixth Ave. and 103 W. 20th St.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.

FULL LINES OF WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING, NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Toys, Dolls, Trimmings, Worsteds, House Furnishing, Keeping, and Ornamenting Goods.

LA FORGE KID GLOVE, 2-BUTTON, 89c., warranted.

Catalogues and samples sent free to any address. Orders by mail attended to with special care.

14th St. and Sixth Avenue, New York.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETS **A**re daily **R**eceived, a **P**ortion of this **E**legant stock being for **T**he **S**pring.

Oil Cloths, **I**ncluding all the **L**atest novelties in the **C**arpet Trade, at the **L**owest prices ever **O**ffered **T**o **H**ousekeepers this **S**eason.

Many Patterns **A**re Private, **T**hat embrace **T**he newest **I**deas and **N**ovelties in **G**oods and **S**tyles.

WM. S. LEIGH,

FORMERLY WITH

W. & J. SLOANE,

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

267 SIXTH AVENUE,

(COR. SEVENTEENTH STREET).

WALLER & McSORLEY

245 GRAND ST., Near Bowery, N. Y.

Grand Clearing-Out.—Unparalleled Reductions.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

PREVIOUS to making an EXTENSIVE ADDITION to our present store, we shall offer the BALANCE of our SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK at such prices as will convince the most skeptical that we are determined to make a COMPLETE CLEARANCE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK.

LADIES' SUITS.

FINE CRETONNE SUITS $10; formerly sold at $18.

HANDSOMELY-MADE MADRAS SUITS, in two colors, $15; former price $25.

SILK PONGEE SUITS $18 and $20; formerly sold for $35 and $45.

BLACK and COLORED SILK SUITS $35; formerly sold for $60.

A LARGE STOCK of MOURNING SUITS from $10 to $15; worth $20 to $25.

LADIES' SACQUES AND JACKETS.

500 BEAUTIFUL SACQUES and JACKETS, $8 and $10; recently sold for $18 and $20.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

5,000 STRIPED AND PLAID SHAWLS, $1 to $5; former price $3 to $10.

200 MOURNING SHAWLS, $2 to $3; recently sold at $4 and $6.

LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.

200 LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, $3.75; former price $10.

300 REAL LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SLEEVELESS JACKETS, purchased at last week's cash auction sale, at $7 and $9; worth $14 and $18.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

100 pieces BLACK SILKS, at $1; formerly sold at $1.50.

140 pieces GROS GRAIN, at $1.25 and $1.50; formerly sold at $1.75 and $2.

225 pieces COLORED SILKS, in all the NEWEST TINTS of BROWN and DRAB, at $1 and $1.25; worth $1.50 and $2.

175 pieces STRIPED SILKS, at 75c. and 90c.; recently sold at $1.25 and $1.50.

DRESS GOODS.

FINE PLAID DRESS GOODS at 12 1-2c.; formerly sold at 25c.

500 pieces FRENCH PLAIDS, 25c.; recently sold at 50c.

340 pieces VIENNA SUITINGS at 25c.; formerly sold at 50c.

SILK PONGEES IN BROWNS AND STEELS, 50c.; formerly 75c.

IRISH POPLINS, 75c. and $1; formerly sold at $1.50 and $1.75.

BLACK GOODS.

3 cases FINE BLACK ALPACAS at 30c.; formerly sold at 50c.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, 75c. and 87 1-2c.; worth $1.25 and $1.40.

BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, 37 1-2c.; worth 65c.

CALICOES AND CAMBRICS.

10 Cases of CALICO, WARRANTED FAST COLORS, at 6c.; worth 12½c.

4-4 FRENCH CAMBRICS, 13c.; formerly sold for 25c.

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WALLER & McSORLEY,

245 Grand Street, near B'y.

SPECIALTIES FOR JUNE.

OUR NEW STYLE Mohair and Linen Dusters, WHITE VESTS,

Alpaca and Mohair Coats,

CHOICE LINES CASSIMERE, FLANNEL, AND MOHAIR SUITS.

JESSUP & CO.

No. 256 Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

REGULAR CLEARING-OUT SALE.

On MONDAY, June 21st, we will commence our REGULAR CLEARING-OUT SALE, preparatory to taking Stock.

Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Costumes, Shawls, Hosiery, White Goods, Embroideries, etc., comprising the BALANCE of our SPRING IMPORTATIONS, will be offered at PRICES which cannot fail to INSURE IMMEDIATE SALES.

Large lines of MEDIUM and LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS, recently purchased at very low figures, will be arranged on tables on first floor, for convenience of customers, and SOLD AT A VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON THE PURCHASE PRICE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and Twentieth Street.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS.

Wholesale Stock at Retail.

NEW SPRING STYLES JUST OPENED.

ENGLISH VELVETS from	$1 75
" BODY BRUSSELS from	1 50
" TAPESTRY from	1 00
BEST LOWELL INGRAINS	1 00
INGRAINS from	40

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

320 & 322 Broadway, Cor. Pearl St., New York.

MISFIT CARPETS.

English Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc., very cheap at the old place

112 FULTON STREET. New York. SIDE ENTRANCE.

CARPETS.

Call and examine the new Stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc. at new Store, 399 Sixth Avenue. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Good Ingrain, 75c. to $1. Tapestry, $1.15 to $1.35. Body Brussels, $1.75 to $2.25.

STEPHEN A. SPENCER,

399 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Late of Columbian Hall, 281 Grand Street.

JOHN R. TERRY,

Importer and Manufacturer of

GENT'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S

HATS AND CAPS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FINE MILLINERY,

FURS,

FANCY HATS, STRAW GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, Etc.

865 Broadway, bet. 17th and 18th Sts.

NEW YORK.

All the Spring Styles now Ready.

LACE SHAWLS

of our importation, in all new and elegant designs, at a great sacrifice. A REAL LLAMA SHAWL or JACKET, of extra fine quality and most desirable pattern, for $10, sent C. O. D., with privilege of examination.

J. TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

353 Eighth Avenue, N. Y.

CARPETS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

10,000 Yds. INGRAIN CARPET at 40c.
15,000 Yds. SUPERFINE INGRAIN Carpet at 65c.
20,000 Yds. EXTRA SUPERFINE Carpet at 75c.
10,000 Yds. KIDDERMINSTER CARPET at 90c.
5,000 Yds. INDIA BRUSSELS CARPET at 50c.
10,000 Yds. TAPESTRY CARPET at $1.10.

Wholesale and Retail for Cash. I have orders from manufacturers to close out these Carpets at the abovenamed prices. The Carpets are exhibited in eight large rooms and the prices put on them at which they will be sold.

J. W. DIMICK, 268 and 270 CANAL ST., JUST EAST OF BROADWAY.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

AT HOME AGAIN.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

Having thoroughly rebuilt our warehouse, we have stocked it with a large and elegant assortment of new goods FROM OUR OWN MANUFACTORY, comprising Parlor, Library, Dining-room, and Chamber Furniture. All of the latest and most approved designs and of superior workmanship. We use only the best materials. All goods sold warranted as represented.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING ST., cor. CROSBY ST.

Wilcox & Kinney.

BEDDING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

Hotels and Churches furnished at wholesale prices. Mattresses made over. Feathers renovated.

No. 39 Fourth Ave., Opposite Stewart's, New York City.

Successors to JNO. H WILCOX & Co.

M. I. WILCOX,
E. B. KINNEY,

(late with Messrs. B. W. Merriam & Co.)

JAMES V. SCHENCK

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE,

183 CANAL STREET,

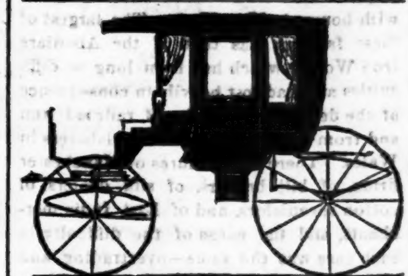
where he would be pleased to see all his friends and customers, showing

a Splendid Stock of Bedding,

in all varieties, embracing SPRING BEDS, HAIR MATTRESSES, ready-made and made to order, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, TOWELS, NAPKINS, and everything in the bedding line, at Lowest Market Prices.

Would be pleased to receive a call before purchasing.

CARRIAGES.



OUR GENTLEMEN'S CARRIAGE.

Fine Carriages AT GREAT BARGAINS.

SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS,	LANDAUS,
COUPE ROCKAWAYS,	LANDAULETS,
VICTORIAS,	BROUGHAMS,
PHAETONS,	CABRIOLETS,

High and Low-wheel Pony and Park Phaetons in a great variety of styles.

Our stock of Carriages is the largest ever offered in this city, all of our own manufacture and every carriage guaranteed for one year.

A. T. DEMAREST & CO.,

628 and 630 Broadway.

THE STUDEBAKER WAGON.

SUCCESS IS THE TEST OF MERIT.

THESE CELEBRATED WAGONS

have a well-earned and enviable reputation, being more widely known than any wagon on the continent. The demand for them is constant and unabated, being such wagons as meet the wants of an honest and discriminating people.

WAGON MANUFACTORY AT

SOUTH BEND, IND.

REPOSITORY AT

263 and 265 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

COAN AND TEN BROEKE CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO. CHICAGO.

WAREROOMS: 183, 185, AND 187 WABASH-AV.

MANUFACTORY, ANN AND RANDOLPH STS.

HIGHEST STANDARD WORK

FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ROAD WAGONS, Etc.
CONCORD BUGGIES, BEACH AND HUNTING WAGONS, OMNIBUSES, Etc.

AGENT FOR THE

ABBOT DOWNING CO.,

OF CONCORD, N. H.

STAGES, TRUCKS, DRAYS, EXPRESS AND GROCERY WAGONS on hand and to order.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

USE WEST'S

ENAMEL DRESSING

to preserve your Carriage Tops. *It gives a good natural black luster finish on* Enamel *and* Patent Leather, Enamel *and* Rubber Cloths. *It dries readily. It keeps the water out and preserves your top. It is used in nearly all the best carriage shops in this country and sold by all dealers in* Carriage Materials, Paints, and Varnishes.

Every owner of a top carriage should try it. *It has been applied with* great satisfaction *to* 100,000 *top carriages the past three years. It cannot injure or deface the finest top. Inquire for* West's "Enamel Dressing." *Price $3.50 per gallon. Usual discount to the trade. Manufactured by*

L. M. WEST, Rockford, Ill.

HOTELS, SUMMER RESORTS, ETC.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

ST. LOUIS.

FRONTING ON WALNUT, FOURTH, AND FIFTH STS.

LAVEILLE, WARNER & CO., Proprietors.

During the past year this Hotel has been thoroughly overhauled, repainted, refrescoed, recarpeted, and refurnished from top to bottom and is first-class in all respects.

The "SOUTHERN" is located near the center of business, the theaters, and all places of amusement. Its tables are supplied with the best the markets afford and there is in the Hotel building the nearest RESTAURANT in the city for ladies and gentlemen.

CROFT HOUSE,

IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Health—Comfort—Economy—Mountain Air—Splendid Views—No Mosquitoes—No Malaria—85 Minutes from New York.

TRULY A SUMMER HOME.

Opposite West Point, 1¼ Miles from Garrison's Station, Hudson River.

This popular Family House is now open for the reception of Summer Guests. Ample accommodations for Horses, Carriages, Servants, etc. Splendid Roads, Fine Drives, Lawn, Shade, Croquet Grounds, etc. Terms from $10 to $15 per week. Address as above.

June 1st, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

(Late Westchester House),

on the European plan, corner Broome street and Bowery, New York. Single Rooms, 75 cts. to $1; Family Rooms, $2 to $5 per day. Horse-cars convey passengers from the Grand Central Depot direct to the Hotel. J. F. DARROW, Proprietor.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS. A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But 5 hours from Boston and N. Y. Open for guests May 1st. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

TRAVEL.

"How to Go West."

This is an inquiry which every one should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time, and money.

The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad has achieved a splendid reputation in the last five years as the leading Passenger Route to the West. Starting at Chicago or Peoria, it runs direct through Southern Iowa and Nebraska, with close connections to California and the Territories. It is also the short line and best line to Quincy, Missouri, and points in Kansas and New Mexico. Passengers on their way westward cannot do better than to take this route.

This line has published a pamphlet, entitled "How to go West," which contains much valuable information, a large, correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free from charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

Please state what paper you saw this in.

FALL RIVER LINE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Hall's Bands engaged for the Season.

Leave New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 28 N. R., at 5 P. M.

Trains leave Boston daily (Sundays excepted) from Old Colony R.-R. Depot, at 4:30 and 5:30 P.M., and connect at Fall River with one of the above Steamers.

Tickets sold at all principal R.-R. Ticket Offices in the East, South, and West.

J. R. KENDRICK, Sup't. O. C. R.-R.,
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The direct route for Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Iowa City, Grinnell, Newton, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, without change, where it joins with the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all points West on the Pacific Coast.

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company have now opened their Southwestern Division, between Leavenworth, Atchison, and Chicago.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent.

Only Direct Line to France.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle, Saturday, June 26th.
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez, Saturday, July 10th.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols, Saturday, July 24.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $100. Second, $65. Third, $35.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage $32, with superior accommodations and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

Financial.

OUR FOREIGN CREDIT.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch, in a recent letter, states four reasons why the credit of the United States in foreign countries should be at least equal to that of any nation in the world. Our rapid increase in population and wealth, our vast natural resources, our exemption from the heavy expense of supporting a large standing army and a large navy establishment, and our traditional policy of steadily reducing our national debt—these facts ought to place the credit of the United States at the highest point, and such would be the result, as the ex-Secretary thinks, but for two circumstances, which he mentions. The first is the default of some of the states to pay their debts; and the other is the apprehension of foreign capitalists that the United States bonds may be called in and paid in legal-tender notes, which can be removed only by a resumption of specie payments on the part of the Government in respect to the greenback circulation.

The first of these causes—namely, the influence of defaulting states upon American credit in Europe—is the chief topic considered in this letter. The long-standing case of Indiana, and the more recent one of Virginia, especially the former, are referred to as illustrations. A state in this Union has the power of contracting debts, and at the same time the power of shielding itself by its political sovereignty against any action to enforce their payment, without any of the ordinary responsibilities of an independent nation under the laws of nations. It cannot without its own consent be sued in its own courts and no action can be brought against it in the courts of the United States. Nor can any foreign power, in behalf of its citizens or subjects, take measures to enforce their claims against a state without coming into collision with the Government of the United States. The result is that when a state sees fit to repudiate its obligations there is no remedy, whether by force or law, to supply any means of redress.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch summarizes the history of the old Internal Improvement bonds issued by Indiana, as far back as 1835 and 1836, many of which were purchased by European capitalists. Some years after the collapse in 1837 the state, having defaulted in paying the interest on these bonds, issued new bonds for one-half of the old ones and transferred the Wabash and Erie Canal, together with the lands, to the bondholders for the other half. This was a compromise virtually forced upon the bondholders, which some of them did not accept. The property thus transferred subsequently became almost worthless by the construction of the Wabash Valley Railroad, under the authority of the state. Thus the matter has stood from that day to this, admitting of no remedy to the bondholders unless Indiana shall choose to supply it.

Foreign capitalists, with such a fact and similar facts before them, look upon American credit, as Mr. McCulloch says, with some degree of suspicion. He specifies the case of a gentleman who some forty years ago purchased $20,000 of Indiana bonds at par, and, after waiting many years, had received one-half of the amount in new bonds and the other half in a worthless interest, as the event proves, in the Wabash and Erie Canal. This gentleman presented to him some United States railroad bonds, which had matured and which he wished to have collected, remarking: "These bonds, when paid, will close my connection with the United States. I have been cheated out of one-half of what one state owes me, and I do not intend to be cheated again in the same quarter."

It is not at all surprising that the defaults which have occurred in American securities should injuriously affect our credit abroad. Mr. McCulloch is in a good position to know what the facts are and such he declares to be the fact. The bonds of the United States ought to bring the highest price in the European market, even at five per cent. interest; and they would do so but for the adverse influences which have affected the credit of the whole country. Add the swindle of paying these bonds in greenbacks, and thereafter foreign capitalists will want nothing to do with American borrowers.

MONEY MARKET.

There have been a large number of heavy failures in London and Manchester during the past week, which were expected to unsettle our own markets and create a panic on the Stock Exchange. But nothing of the kind happened, although some of the houses which failed were connected with houses in New York. The largest of these failures was that of the Aberdare Iron Works, which had been long in difficulties and had lost heavily in consequence of the decline in the price of railroad iron and from the long strike of the laborers in Wales. There were failures of Manchester firms, of bill brokers, of silk dealers, of cotton speculators, and of East India merchants, and the cause of the difficulty in each case was the same—overtrading and shrinkage of prices. Among the failures was the house of Alexander Collie & Co., speculators in raw silk and reputed to be immensely wealthy. Mr. Collie was well known in New York, and when here last year he predicted trouble among English merchants, but did not anticipate any in his own concern. It is specially noticeable that the London money market has been extremely easy while these failures have been going on and that all kinds of securities, especially American bonds, have maintained firm prices. If any such failures had occurred here, they would have been attributed to our "depreciated currency," to overtrading caused by paper money, and to the reckless extravagance fostered and encouraged by our artificial system of finance; but it does not seem to strike anybody that the English system of banking and discounting had anything to do with the commercial disasters which England is now suffering from. Wall Street did not respond except in a very slight degree to the London panic; but there were very serious apprehensions that something might happen. But nothing did happen beyond a feeling of uneasiness which led to a few timid holders of stocks sacrificing their property unnecessarily. The settlement of the difficulty which had caused so much trouble between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads did not have much effect upon the market. At least, the effect anticipated did not follow, for the "bulls," who had been holding on to Lake Shore, commenced selling out, and a decline of about 5 per cent. took place in that particular speculative fancy, and the remainder of the railroads kept pretty steady up to the close of the week. The general outlook in business affairs has rather improved than otherwise. The latest reports from the West, where the grasshoppers had created most alarm, are very satisfactory so far as the crops are concerned, and the trouble now seems to be in an insufficiency of help to gather in the abundant harvest in Missouri, Kansas, and Southern Illinois. No apprehensions are now felt as to the great staple crops of the country and the only question is what we shall do with our surplus production. At present we are shipping gold to Europe at a rate which would drain us dry of specie if it were continued through the year. The shipments of gold for the week ending on Saturday were to the extent of $6,000,000 and the heavy payments from the Treasury in July are likely to keep up the shipments to nearly this rate next month. The price of gold has ranged during the week from 116¼ to 117⅛, and this high rate has, of course, kept up the price of all gold-bearing securities. Government 6s of 1881, coupons, have sold from 125¼ to 126¼. No effect whatever is produced on the money market by the transfer of such large sums of gold from Wall Street, in New York, to Lombard Street, in London, because it abstracts nothing from our circulation, and whether the gold lies in our Sub-Treasury vaults or in the vaults of the Bank of England is of very little importance while our currency is inconvertible; but such a changing of coin if we were doing business on what is called a specie basis would be productive of the most serious consequences. The rates of interest on call have varied but little through the week, 2½ per cent. being the average of most transactions. At one time the rates were as high as 3 per cent. and there was an appearance of scarcity; but the supply at 2 per cent. on miscellaneous securities at the close of the week was abundant. Discounts of good paper continue at 3 to 5 per cent. for double names with not more than 60 days to run.

The Bank Statement of Saturday exhibited a rather better condition of our associated banks than had been calculated upon. The accumulation of money at this center continues, both in greenbacks and in gold. The gains since last week were in specie $845,100, in legal-tenders $2,077,700, and in deposits $899,400, while the decrease in circulation was $524,600. The increase in the surplus reserve was $2,697,950, making the reserve in excess of the required 25 per cent. $22,036,475. The proportion of legal-tenders to deposits is now 30.97 per cent., while at the corresponding time last year it was but 29.77 per cent.

In looking at the current quotations of stocks it must be borne in mind that New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and Western Union Telegraph are quoted ex-dividend.

There have been some doubts expressed about the dividend on the Missouri Pacific stock; but we learn from the president of the company that the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. will be declared, as usual, at the end of the month, payable on the 20th of July. The next quarterly dividends on Missouri Pacific will be 1½ per cent., or 6 per cent. per annum, and after two years the guaranteed dividends are 7 per cent.

The markets were generally active and strong at the opening on Monday of the present week and gold advanced to 117⅛.

QUOTATIONS OF THE CITY BANK STOCKS FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1875.

	Offered.	Asked.
Butchers' and Drovers'	135	137
Central National	101	103
Chemical	1600	—
City	300	—
Commerce	—	125
Continental	103¼	—
First National	200	—
Fourth National	101	104
German American	95	96
Hanover	94	—
Importers' and Traders'	208½	—
Manhattan	151	—
Mechanics'	—	150
Mercantile	108	—
Merchants'	125	—
Merchants' Exchange	104	106
Metropolitan	134	135
New York	135	140
North America	103½	—
Park	147	x
People's	140	—
Phenix	102½	—
Republic	—	100
State of New York	—	115
Tradesmen's	146½	—
Union	136	—

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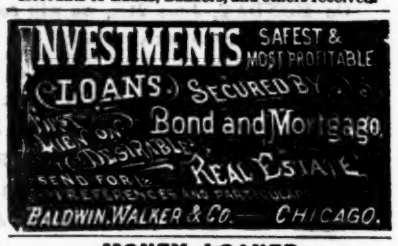

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Financial Law.

GOLD CONTRACTS BY STATE LAW.

The second section of the "Act to establish specie payments, etc.," in this state, passed by the legislature March 22d, 1875, provides that "every contract or obligation made or implied, and payable within this state, and made or implied after January 1st, 1879, and payable in *dollars*, but not in a specified *kind* of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied." The Legal-tender Act of Congress provides that the notes authorized by it shall "be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest" on the public debt.

These two acts are plainly in conflict with each other. The one says that contracts payable in *dollars*, without any stipulation as to the kind of dollars to be paid, shall be paid in United States coin of the standard weight and fineness, as determined by law at the time of the contracts, provided they are made after January 1st, 1879. The other says that United States notes shall "be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private," with the exceptions specified. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Bronson *vs.* Rodes, decided that gold contracts—namely, contracts in which payment in gold is specifically stipulated for by their express terms—are not inconsistent with the Legal-tender Act, and, hence, that parties may at their option make such contracts, and that the law will enforce them according to their terms. The whole argument of the Court in that case proceeded, however, upon the assumption that contracts payable in dollars, without any specification as to the *kind* of dollars, would be payable either in United States notes or in coin dollars. Both are dollars at their face value for the purpose of paying debts, unless there has been a specific agreement determining the kind of dollars in which the payment shall be made. The law of the United States makes them "lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private," and the decision of the Supreme Court simply declares that gold contracts are not inconsistent with this law.

Should, then, the Legal-tender Act be in force after January 1st, 1879, the question will at once arise whether the law of this state is consistent with that of Congress. The only way in which it can be made so is by assuming that the legislature has such a power in the regulation of contracts that it can make all contracts for the payment of money gold contracts, without any stipulation of the parties to this effect. This will hardly do, since it is equivalent to saying that the states by their legislation have the power to defeat the whole effect of the Legal-tender Act. They have only to declare that all contracts for the payment of money shall be paid in gold; and this, if constitutional, would at once nullify the Legal-tender Law of Congress. The law being constitutional, it is manifest that the states cannot thus make it a practical nullity.

Moreover, what right has a state to say that the United States coin in which a contract for money is to be paid shall be of the standard weight and fineness fixed by the laws of the United States at the *time* the contract was made? None whatever. The Constitution commits the whole coinage power to Congress, and, hence, takes it away entirely from the states. Whatever Congress declares to be money is money for legal purposes, and no state legislation in relation to contracts can affect it in the slightest degree. If Congress should see fit to change the weight or fineness of the legal dollar, it would not be in the power of state legislation to prevent this dollar from becoming the medium of payment. The section of the New York statute upon which we have thus commented is evidently unconstitutional.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

The Chicago *Legal News* gives the full text of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the First National Bank of Selma, in Alabama, *vs.* George W. Colby. The main question before the Court was "whether the property of a national bank, organized under the act of Congress of June 3d, 1864, attached at the suit of an individual creditor, after the bank had become insolvent, can be subjected to sale for the payment of his demand, against the claim for the property by a receiver of the bank subsequently appointed." To this question, as the Court affirms, the act of Congress furnishes an answer in the negative.

The object of the act is to provide a national currency, and to secure this currency the act requires a pledge of Government bonds to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States. In the event that a bank fails to redeem its notes on demand, the Government is pledged to redeem them at its own Treasury by the sale of the bonds; and, to make good any deficiency, the act declares that "the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the assets" of any banking association organized under it. This settles the question that, whatever disposition may be made of the property of an insolvent bank, the "paramount lien" of the Government must take precedence of all other claims.

In respect to the general creditors of an insolvent bank the fiftieth section of the act provides that the Comptroller of the Currency, upon being satisfied as to the fact of insolvency, shall appoint a receiver, who shall take charge of all the assets of the bank, collect all dues to it, and pay all moneys collected on debts or by sales of property into the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller, who, after discharging all claims of the United States against the bank and notifying creditors to present their claims, shall make ratable dividends among these creditors on all claims proved to his satisfaction or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction. The fifty-second section provides that all transfers of property of every description made by a bank after the commission of an act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets as above described, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be null and void.

Congress by these provisions has determined how the affairs of an insolvent national bank shall be settled up, designing to secure in the first instance the full payment of claims against it held by the United States, and in the second instance, to secure a ratable distribution of its remaining assets among its general creditors. It results necessarily that no attachment of the property by an individual creditor, in order to satisfy his own claims, can have any validity as against these clearly expressed purposes of Congress. No adverse proceedings in a state court can defeat these purposes or take the property of an insolvent bank out of the control of the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided for by the law of Congress. So the Supreme Court decided in the case before it.

If Congress has power to organize banks at all, then it has power to regulate everything pertaining to their corporate life; and, of course, all state laws are inoperative as against its legislation. It has legislated as to the manner in which insolvent national banks shall be wound up and their debts paid so far as their assets go; and this settles the question as to this manner. The provision for a ratable distribution among general creditors is an equitable one.

The *Bankers' Magazine* says that the stock of paid notes in the Bank of England for seven years comprises about 94,000,000 in number, filling 18,000 boxes, which placed side by side would reach three miles. The notes placed in a pile would be eight miles high, or if joined end to end would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long. Their superficial extent is more than that of Hdye Park, their original value is over £8,000,000,000, and their weight is over 112 tons.

Young and Old.

SYMPATHY.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

The little Harry is two years old
And as full of mischief as he can hold;
Is always ready to romp and play,
And the comical things that he will say
Startle us oft; and we wonder whether
A fairy and he were not born together.

He saw the roses with heads erect
All summer long, as they gayly decked
The garden where he was wont to be—
The sweetest blossom of all was he!—
And the lilies with drooping heads espying,
"Look, Mamma," he said, "de buds are kying!"

He kisses them over and over again,
To soothe their sorrow and ease their pain,
While his little bosom with pity swells
For the grief that has come to the lily-bells,
And his joyous laughter is turned to sighing
As soon as he finds "de buds are kying."

Hold up your heads, O ye roses fair!
No sign of a suffering heart is there,
And the baby will pass you by, to seek
The lowly blossom with pallid cheek;
And the rose will never know what it misses,
While the lily is sweeter for Harry's kisses.

HOW BESSIE FORGAVE PATRICK.

BY MARY C. BARTLETT.

Sue's house was "round the corner" from Jenny's and Bessie lived just across the street. The three little girls were very particular friends.

One day Jenny and Sue brought their dollies to Bessie's house, and in an incredibly short space of time the youthful mothers discovered that every one of their promising offspring was stricken down with fell disease, and, worse than all, that the disease was small-pox.

"We must send for the doctor. We mustn't wait a minute," said Jenny, wringing her fat little hands.

"Well," replied Bessie, "you go for him. I'll take care of Lucyanna while you're gone."

"Where shall I go?"

"To Benny Johnson's, of course. He's the only boy who knows enough to cure my poor, dear little Paulina."

Jenny donned her hat and went across the street for Benny; but, unfortunately for the suffering dollies, the young physician had disobeyed his mother, and was obliged to stay in the house until five o'clock in consequence.

"Such a boy as he is!" said Jenny, severely, as she rejoined her friends. "I do believe he's in the house half the time. I should think he'd like to be good once in a while, just to try it. I'm sure I don't know who to go for now. How's Lucyanna?"

Sue lifted the quilt, and the bereaved mother uttered a fearful shriek.

It was no wonder; for the poor little face was so bespattered with red, green, and black paint that its features were hardly distinguishable.

"You did that, Bessie. I know you did. I don't believe it will ever come off in the world." And Lucyanna was snatched from her sick-bed and her head plunged unceremoniously into the wash-basin.

"You'll kill her! You'll kill her!" cried Bessie, whose face presented a droll mixture of melancholy and mirth. "'Twill come off if you rub hard enough. Look at my Paulina and Sue's Maud."

Jenny did look at them. They were something to look at, truly.

"I didn't know the small-pox ever turned anybody green yet," said she, sarcastically."

"It turns them all sorts of colors," groaned Bessie. "I don't believe my Paulina will live through the night."

"Well, I can't help it if she don't. I don't want Tom Page or Will Maxwell, do you?"

"We needn't have a boy doctor," said Bessie, scornfully. "There are plenty of real women doctors, for I've seen their signs. You take my Paulina, Sue, and I'll stir 'em up something pretty quick."

Sue submitted to the sudden increase of her family cares with the greatest equanimity, and Bessie concocted a healing compound of molasses and water, thickened with a little [illegible] meal.

"If this do [illegible] cure 'em," said she, with a flourish of her pewter spoon, "nothing will."

And nothing did. In less than five minutes the sympathizing physician announced that all three of her patients were "very dead indeed."

"I'm sorry," said she, consolingly, "and I'll send in my bill to-morrow."

"I'm afraid you haven't given 'em the right medicine," said Jenny, trying to look very sober; "but I s'pose we must have a funeral."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Dr. Bessie, throwing up her hands, "I forgot to vaccinate you. I must do it now, right straight off."

This painful operation having been performed with a pair of blunt scissors and a toothpick, the sorrowing mothers were assured that they might walk through a hospital full of small-pox and not catch it.

"But we don't want to walk through a hospital full of small-pox," was the somewhat ungracious reply.

"Perhaps you might feel more like running when the time came," remarked Bessie, gravely. "But I think I'll take my Lucyanna again now. There's no need of a doctor when the children are all dead."

"I think the funeral ought to occur very soon," said Sue, with a funny pucker of her rosy lips.

So the afflicted parents proceeded to undress their speckled offspring, and the unfortunate dollies were each wrapped in a large newspaper, which had been brought from the library.

"We'll bury them out in the orchard, where father is going to set out his cherry trees," said Bessie. "Come on, girls. I'll dig the place."

So Bessie dug the place, after which each little girl peeped into her newspaper, to see that the "speckles" were not coming off. Then the babies were laid carefully in the ground and covered with the moist earth.

"Now," said Bessie, "we must sing something."

"Not real hymns!" exclaimed Sue.

"Of course, not. That would be almost wicked."

"'The Vacant Chair' might do," said Jennie; "only ours are girls and there are three of them."

"I can't think of anything but 'Hail Columbia' and such things," laughed Sue.

"There's 'Peace to the Brave,'" cried Bessie. "That's just the thing. Now—let's all sing."

And they did sing every verse, though the sweet little voices trembled and once Sue was obliged to hide her face in her handkerchief to conceal her emotion.

"The funeral is all finished up now," said Bessie, drawing a long breath. "Let's come up-stairs and have some fun."

"Oh! dear me!" sighed Jennie, as they re-entered the play-room. "How that molasses and water reminds me of my darling Lucyanna."

"Throw it out, then," cried matter-of-fact Bessie. "Just look here, girls. The sparrows are hopping about over their graves."

"How dark it is," exclaimed Sue. "I do believe it's raining. Hadn't we better go and dig them up?"

"No, indeed," answered Bessie. "Who ever heard of such a thing!"

But Sue's tender little heart yearned for her baby. Bessie and Jennie amused themselves in their usual happy-go-lucky manner; but she stood quietly at the window, looking down upon the spot where her darling lay.

Suddenly she started, uttering an exclamation of horror. "Oh! Jenny, oh! Bessie. Patrick's digging right through the graves. He's dug up somebody's head. I can't tell whether it's Lucyanna's or Maud's."

"We forgot to put some sticks up," groaned Bessie. And down the stairs and out into the rain rushed three excited little figures, their cheeks scarlet and their eyes flashing with indignation.

"Patrick, what are you doing?" cried Bessie, picking up the dissevered head.

"Shure your feyther tould me. The trees comes the night."

"It's my dear, dear little Paulina. Just

look, girls. Her head's broke short off, most up to her neck."

Real tears now fell from Bessie's eyes, and Sue and Jenny commenced an anxious search for their own unlucky children. Lucyanna's body (happily made of cloth) was found, exceedingly limp and lifeless from her sojourn under ground; but she was otherwise uninjured. Maud, however, who was a china doll, had lost a leg and an arm, and poor Paulina's remains were in six pieces.

Patrick pitied the poor little woe-begone mothers. "If ye'd only tould me they been in it," he began.

"We didn't s'pose you'd dig through there the very first thing," sobbed Bessie.

"Couldn't ye glue 'em?" he asked, after a pause.

"'Twould take a whole glue-pot to stick up Paulina. Besides, who wants an old stuck-up doll? Let's go in, girls."

"Patrick feels sorry, I know," whispered Sue, in Bessie's ear.

"Well, he ought to."

"But he didn't mean to."

"I don't s'pose he did."

"Couldn't you just tell him you know he didn't mean to?" asked dear little Sue, hugging her poor mutilated Maud to her bosom.

"Yes, I s'pose I could. Patrick (raising her voice), I know you didn't mean to do it; but it's just as bad as if you did. I mean we feel just as bad. You needn't feel bad at all, unless you want to." And Bessie turned and walked into the house, Sue and Jenny following slowly.

"I really think I can put Maud together again," said Sue, examining the wounded leg and arm; "but poor Paulina can never be mended, can she, Bessie?"

Sue's voice was so full of sympathy that, somehow, it comforted Bessie.

"I don't believe Lucyanna will ever be as dry as she was before," said Jenny, in a doleful tone.

"Oh! yes, she will," replied Sue. "You can pretend she's clothes and hang her out on the line. But I must be going now. Mother told me to come at five."

Jennie thought she had better go too, and Bessie was left all alone, with her sad thoughts. For awhile she sat very still, gazing mournfully at the ruins. "I didn't think she'd be really and truly dead so soon," said she to herself, at length. "It was too cruel in Patrick. He might have looked."

Just then she heard a timid knock at the door. She opened it, and there stood the subject of her thoughts.

"Here's a piece of a one," said he, handing her the tip of a dollie's foot.

Bessie took it, without a word.

"It's all the fault of me eyes. They're givin' out on me," he continued, gravely.

Bessie looked up quickly. "What's the matter with your eyes, Patrick?"

"I don't know," shaking his head soberly. "They takes in all that's above ground; but when I wants to look under, that's the time they're givin' out on me."

"Of course, they do," replied Bessie, shortly; but she colored, nevertheless.

"So, you see, whin little girls plants their dollies"—

"We didn't plant our dollies, we buried them," interrupted Bessie. "And I do see, Patrick. You weren't a bit to blame. I've been thinking foolishness about you."

"An' ye wouldn't lay it up agin a poor man, as would be glad to look under the ground if he could."

"Of course, I wouldn't," laughed Bessie, looking up into the shrewd gray eyes, which twinkled with fun. "I forgive you, truly, Patrick. I didn't before; but I do now." And the little lady extended her hand, which Patrick took with becoming gravity.

He was about leaving the room, when he was suddenly recalled.

"I can't forgive you, after all, Patrick," said Bessie, thoughtfully. "You can't forgive a man if he hasn't done anything wrong, and you haven't done a thing. So this talk is all nonsense; don't you see?"

"That may be," replied Patrick, doubtfully; "but it's a nonsinse that I'm all the better for."

"I believe I feel better too," said Bessie to herself, when she was alone again. "It was dreadfully mean in me to blame Patrick; but —— how I shall miss Paulina. Father'll be sorry for me, I know. I wonder if that pretty little doll at Cross & Hinckley's is sold yet."

DICKY DOCK.

BY G. M. S. HORTON.

I SUPPOSE, first of all, I shall have to tell you what a clearing is. Were I just to say "Dicky lived in a clearing," you would, I am quite sure, stop and ask: "Mamma, what is a clearing?" So I may as well answer you myself.

In portions of the West, before many of the great cities were built and when there were no railroads—there being, don't you see, no passengers to ride—great forests stood, so dark and dismal that, could you have been dropped, in some mysterious way, right into the midst of them, with me, you would certainly have said: "If you please, sir, is the sun dead?" Here and there, however, where the trees were not quite so thick, a glance of sunlight could peep through, making it look doubly pleasant just because all around was so dark and cheerless.

Now at the time of which I write there were people who, unsuccessful in the cities already made, would pack up their goods on large wagons and set out for the West, to start a city for themselves and make a new home. You can imagine what a very unpleasant way of traveling this must have been, for the little girls and boys, with Papa and Mamma, were obliged to ride and sleep in the wagons, day after day and night after night, for a long, long time.

Now, Dicky's father and mother decided to leave their old home in just the manner I have described; and when everything was ready for a start several neighbors decided to join them, so there was quite a number of wagons in the train. They journeyed and journeyed for a great many miles, until, by and by, Dicky's father and mother were left all alone; for, after keeping together for some time, the rest of the wagons had one by one fallen out of the line, remaining by the way or taking some other direction. But we don't care for that or to know whatever becomes of the others, so long as we keep in sight the wagon where sits little Dicky Dock, with her round, rosy face, looking back at us through those blue eyes, and shaking her curls, as if to say: "No, no; you mustn't mind the other wagons. Just come along with us, and see what a fine time we will have; for Ponto is here too."

There, I have let that slip out. I wasn't going to tell you anything about Ponto until everything was all settled and quiet again.

When a dog does nothing all day but run by the side of a wagon, you wouldn't think him a very wonderful animal, now, would you? Of course, not. It was no time at all to introduce a dog; and Dicky and I should have known better, for Ponto really was a remarkable old fellow, as you soon will see.

Why, bless me! here I've promised long ago to tell what a clearing is, and haven't done it yet. Now, do you remember what I said about the forests—how dark and lonesome they were and how occasionally there was a little opening among the tree-tops, where the sun could steal in? Well, Dicky's father found just such a spot as this. So one morning the wagon was drawn from the rough roadway as far into the forest as possible—quite near the place selected.

Then Mr. Dock shouldered his ax, marched straight up to the very biggest tree he could find and chopped away at it until it fell with a tremendous crash; while Dicky clapped her hands and cried:

"Mamma, Mamma! see how strong Papa is, to kill such a big tree."

This was the first of a great many which had to be cut down before a cabin could be built, and the summer was nearly over before their new house was ready. Glad enough they were to move into it from the old wagon, I assure you.

Now stand with Dicky and look out of the little window, and what do you see? Why, lots of stumps all around, with no trees on top of them. This, then, is a clearing, and when I told you, long ago, that Dicky lived in a clearing you see I knew exactly what I was talking about.

It was a very cold morning in the latter part of November. "I think," said Father Dock, "that we shall have snow before night." And he was right, for when it was time that Dicky should go to bed she opened the door a little way and peeped out. It was dark; but she put out her hand and felt the snow falling upon it. It was not rain, she was certain, for it fell very gently, and when she drew in her warm little arm the flakes were still there. Then Dicky shut the door and went to bed, where her mother tucked her up with greater care than usual, for already the wind was howling savagely around the cabin, and the wind, you know, has such very sharp eyes that it can discover cracks which you and I could not see at all.

Once during the night Dicky awoke. Whew! How the wind blew and whistled. She could hear the trees in the forest moan and creak as the gusts swept over them.

"Where is Ponto, I wonder?" she said to herself. So she called, very softly: "Ponto, Ponto." Rap, rap, rap, went Ponto's tail against the floor over by the fireplace. "Come here, sir," she whispered; and in a minute the old fellow was by the bed. Dickey put out her hand and patted his great shaggy back. How nice it would be to have Ponto in bed with me, she thought. Of course, she didn't mean under the clothes; but on the outside, just to keep her warm. So she said "Come up, Ponto"; and he went up with a bound which nearly took her breath away. "Now, Ponto," said Dicky, "don't you move a single paw until morning." So when Father Dock got up to build the fire he went and called Mother to come and see the sight. Both Ponto and Dicky were sound asleep, the little girl with her arms about the dog's neck and her face nestled close to his warm fur.

How it was snowing! Yes, and how it did snow all that day and the next day too. And when the storm finally ceased, and Father Dock opened the door to look out, a great bank of snow fell into the room, so high was it piled against the house. Then began the shoveling, for there was the poor old horse out in the shed, with nothing to eat. They found Ned all right, however, but very lonesome. When he heard them at the door he whinnied for joy; and when Ponto came bounding in, shaking the snow all over the place and darting between the horse's legs in the most reckless manner, it was very comical to see old Ned prance around and make believe he was young and frisky too; but he soon sobered down, for his joints were stiff and the exertion made his old bones ache.

In a few days there was a hard crust on top of the snow, and Father Dock made a sled for Dicky—not a very elegant affair; but, with Ponto for a horse, they used to have glorious times. The stumps were all covered by the snow, which gave them a fine field for playing.

One day Dicky was frolicking, as usual, when she 'spied a tiny squirrel. This was a strange sight for winter, as they usually keep in their holes, eating the nuts they so carefully stowed away during the warm weather. So I cannot say why this fellow was out in the cold, away from home. Nor can I tell why foolish little Dicky is chasing him so far into the forest, when, if she only would stop and look, she would see that even now it is growing dark, and that the squirrel, Ponto, and, what is more, the little cabin are all ought of sight. Poor Dicky! You turn at last and run back; but you forget how many were the trees around which you scampered, so you do not know that you are running away from home just as fast as your little legs can carry you, while the night is coming rapidly on and the forest looks cold and dismal. Is it in kindness and sympathy that the trees are waving and sighing over you? Let us hope so, little darling, for they may be the only protection you will have this long winter's night.

"What does this mean, Mother?" said Father Dock, as he entered the cabin, after having fed old Ned and fastened him up for the night. "Here is Ponto, with the sled; but I don't see the child anywhere."

Mrs. Dock was not easily frightened. She well knew that Dicky had a habit of wandering off by herself, although she had been strictly forbidden to go out of sight of home. Standing in the center of the clearing, Mother Dock called "Dicky! Dicky!" Ponto, with the sled still dragging behind him, had followed her, and they both stood very still, listening for a reply; but none came. Again she called, and her only answer was the moaning wind which sighed through the darkening forest. Now she became thoroughly alarmed, and, running back to the cabin, found that Father Dock had hunted in vain through the two small rooms, overturning baskets and boxes, which could in any conceivable or inconceivable way contain Dicky asleep.

But no. Not there, nor in the old wagon, back of the cabin, nor yet a prisoner with old Ned; and in each other's eyes they read what neither dared to speak—that little Dicky was lost.

All through the night they searched with lanterns among the trees; but morning came, bringing no tidings of the wanderer. There were no kind neighbors to assist in the search or to sympathize with Father and Mother Dock, as day after day went by and nothing was heard of poor little Dicky, while they were forced to believe that never again in this world should they see their darling alive.

But I have not the heart to spoil your happy day by telling you what a sad, sad home was left when the sound of Dicky's merry voice came no more from her play-ground in the clearing.

"Have patience a little while, Mother, and when the spring comes again we will return to our old home," said Father Dock, one day; for he thought the change to familiar scenes would cheer and comfort her, although he knew, of course, that she could never forget Dicky and their lonely home in the woods.

It was Christmas Eve. The night was bitter cold, and the two sat by the fire, talking in subdued voices of the happy expectations with which Dicky always looked forward to the morrow. There, too, were the presents intended for her stocking—quite an unusual assortment, for the child missed her old playmates and the first Christmas in the woods was to have been made as joyous as possible.

"Why, where's Ponto?" said Father Dock, suddenly, looking around and missing the dog from his accustomed corner.

Sure enough, where was Ponto? Never since the snow came had he been out of the house at that hour. Father Dock goes to the door and whistles; but no Ponto comes.

How very strange it is! Then it occurred to Mrs. Dock that the dog had not been about all the afternoon, and they went to bed feeling sorrowful enough, for since Dicky left them Ponto had seemed more of a companion than ever.

What's that!

Father Dock sprang up in bed and listened. Scratch, scratch, scratch, scratch. That meant: "It's I, Ponto. Please come and let me in."

The door was opened, and Ponto bounded into the room, nearly upsetting Mr. Dock in his hurry. Going to the bed, he leaped up where Mother Dock was lying, and what do you think he dropped right by her face? Quick, quick, a light! Don't be so long, Father Dock!

Dicky's shoe!

"Oh! can't you dress faster than that? Look at Ponto, how he tugs at your pantaloons and then goes barking to the door. Never mind the lantern. See, it is bright moonlight. Hurry, hurry, hurry, hurry!"

A parting word and they are off. Look! The dog knows the way, and only stops a moment to make sure his master is following, and then trots out into the woods.

For two long hours he leads the way, over the frozen snow, in and out among the trees, with Father Dock following close behind, never tiring; for has he not Dicky's shoe in his breast, warming his heart?

How much lighter it is growing! Surely, there is another clearing ahead. Yes; and, what is more, a cabin stands in it. Hurrying to the door, Father Dock gives it a tremendous pounding. He seems to forget that it is three o'clock in the morning.

He forgets everything but the thought that Dicky is, perhaps, after all, alive and well and soon may be in his arms again.

So, when the door is cautiously opened and a man appears, Father Dock only draws from his bosom the little shoe. Motioning him to enter, the man goes to a low bed near the fireplace, and there, with the bright moonlight shining through the window upon her, lies little Dicky, fast asleep.

Why, Father Dock! You didn't cry when she was lost, but now she is safe in your arms your eyes are full of tears.

He turned to the man, and, grasping both his hands, began to thank him for finding and taking such good care of poor Dicky. But the stranger only shook his head and said, in very broken English: "Me no understand. Me Canada."

So we guess at once how it all came about. This man, like Mr. Dock, had come to try his fortunes in the woods. One day he was out with his gun in the forest, when, to his great astonishment, he discovered Dicky, almost dead with hunger, cold, and fright. He took the little girl to his cabin and cared very tenderly for her; but could find out nothing about her home, for, don't you see, neither one could understand the other.

But all languages were one to Ponto. He discovered Dicky's trail (she having passed quite near her old home one day, while walking with Papa Frenchman) and followed it with his nose; and when the shoe was given him it made not the slightest difference whether the directions to take it home were in English, French, or Dutch, as for that, and you know just as well as I do how he did it.

What a Christmas that was at Father Dock's! I cannot begin to tell how happy they all were. The Frenchman was there, of course, and it was just the funniest thing you can imagine to see them making all kinds of signs, instead of talking. But Dicky could make him understand better than any one. She sat in his lap and rattled away, and some how or other he seemed to know just what she said. At least, he made believe he did. Then he would sing for her and dance such funny little jigs; and, what with the presents and the songs and the dances, I can wish you no merrier Christmas, if you live to be a hundred years old, than Dicky Dock had, after all.

HADDAM AND HEVE.

Good stories are always timely. Here is one of Barnum's, which some people, perhaps, will think profitable reading:

Some years since, says P. T., a young Methodist minister of considerable talking ability thought he would go West, where for a few years or so he could give full swing to his pent-up eloquence. He wanted, he said, a broad practicing ground, where he would not be hauled up and criticised for every little infelicity of utterance. He had the real genuine heaven-born eloquence in him, he believed, and all that was required was a fair field to bring it out. On one occasion he was invited to preach in the church of a poor old backwoods Methodist, whose congregation were very plain and illiterate people. His sermon was on the Fall of Man. He expatiated vehemently and with a great flourish of gesticulation on the condition of Adam and Eve in the "gardens of Paradise," in the "shady bowers of their blissful, sinless home," where "roses and palm trees, violets and evergreens," and every "beautiful flower, plant, and herb" were "thriving and glowing and sparkling in perennial brilliancy," etc. He went on and on, waxing warmer and hotter as he proceeded, until his eloquence and power became perfectly stunning. He flew his kite so high in his description of Paradise, its "trees, fruits, flowers, and streams," that the good old preacher who had invited the young orator to preach thought he must explain the sermon a little bit, so that his dear people could better understand it. He commenced as follows: "Look here, brederin, when Haddam and Heve were in the garden they had a fus' rate chance to get along nicely. But ye see Haddam one day, jus' for a leetle while, went away from Heve to rest himself in the shade. When he got there he went to sleep, jus' as all lazy people do in a hot day when they go mung the bushes under the trees. Well, wen Haddam was asleep the Devil came round and made a call on Heve, jus' as she was passing by the forbidden apple tree. The Devil said: 'Heve, hev you ever tasted them there big apples on that buchuful tree over there?' 'No, sair," said Heve. 'De Lord say you mus'n't touch that apple tree.' The Devil laugh jus' then, and said to Heve: 'But de Lord didn't say you mus'n't *taste* it.' So the Devil told Heve that they were the best apples in the whole garden-patch. Heve said: 'Air they?' Then said the Devil: 'Now, Heve, you jes' taste one.' So Heve jus' tasted, and when she tasted she was gone for it. She saw Haddam was asleep in the bushes, and she would jus' eat a few and keep dark about it. But poor Heve forgot to cover up her chawings and apple-cores. That is always the way, brederin. Now pooty soon Haddam woke up and looked round to find Heve. As soon as he started from behind the bushes it frightened the Devil, and he scampered off like lightnin', and left Heve under the apple-tree, with all her chawin's and apple-cores scattered every which way. 'Heve,' said Haddam, 'what air you eatin'?' 'Oh! nothin',' said Heve; 'only tastin' these big apples.' 'Look here, old woman,' said Haddam, 'that won't do. The Lord says we mus'n't touch those a bit.' 'Haddam,' said Heve, 'the Devil just made me a call, and said I might taste of them apples, that there was no harm at all in that.' So Haddam tasted, and he liked 'em, and he kep' on tastin'; and then Heve tasted a big whopper and gave it to Haddam, and Haddam eat it all up and said it was fus' rate. Den Haddam and Heve kep' on eatin' and eatin' and throwin' them chawin's and apple-cores all about. That was the mischief of it. Do you see, brederins, they forgot them chawin's and apple-cores. So the Lord cum along, and the fus' thing he said was: 'Haddam, what you been doin' under that tree?' 'Nothin',' said Haddam. 'Now you can't fool me,' said the Lord. 'Do you see those chawin's and those apple-cores, Haddam?' Then Haddam and Heve began to blubber, and the Lord said: 'You have got in a bad fix, and you must clear out of this, both of you.' So dat is the way Haddam had his fall. Brederin, I tell you, look out for your chawin's and your apple-cores, and not have them lying around loose; for if you do you will surely be found out, and may the Lord have mercy on you. Amen."

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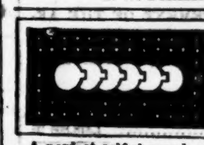

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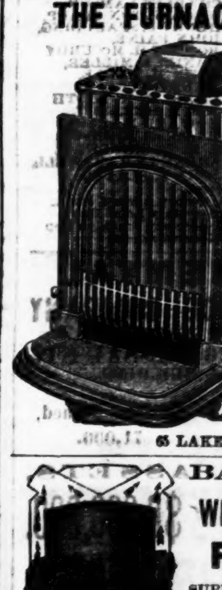

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NEW YORK, January 21st, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFfairs of the Company on the 31st of December, 1874, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Outstanding premiums December 31st, 1873		$246,910 93
Premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1874		1,378,866 06
Total Premiums		$1,625,776 99
Amount of premiums earned from January 1st to December 31st, 1874		$1,401,059 29
Less return premiums		87,443 27
Net earned premiums		$1,313,615 93
Paid during same period: Losses, commissions, expenses, and reinsurance, less salvages		1,065,188 89
		$248,427 04
Paid cash dividend to stockholders, August 1st	$20,000 00	
Paid cash rebatement to dealers	$155,736 29	
The Company has the following Assets:		
Cash in banks and with bankers	$82,737 49	
United States, State, bank, and other stocks	406,780 00	
Interest due on investments	5,963 24	
Premium notes and premiums in course of collection	463,339 89	
Reinsurance and salvages due and scrip of other companies	38,242 00	
	$997,562 62	

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 25th, 1875.

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Capital - - -	$1,000,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1st, '75,	$2,606,235 97
Liabilities - - -	217,405 54

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JAMES FRASER,	JOHN F. SLATER.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
B. C. TOWNSEND, Secretary Agency Dep't.
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CHAS. H. DUTCHER, Secretary Brooklyn Dep
JOHN K. OAKLEY General Agent.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

NOS. 22, 24 & 26 NASSAU ST., CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Policies Issued, 71,000.

ASSETS,

$6,600,000.

President, L. W. FROST.

Vice-President, M. B. WYNKOOP.

Secretary, J. P. ROGERS.

Actuary, S. C. CHANDLER, Jr.

THE

National Life INSURANCE CO.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

BRANCH OFFICE:

157 to 163 La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.,

where the business of the Company is transacted.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1875	3,380,225 31
Total Liabilities, Jan. 1st, 1875	2,155,027 11
Surplus, being security additional to the Reinsurance Fund	1,425,198 20

JOHN V. FARWELL, President.
L. D. CORTRIGHT, Vice-President.
J. F. CRANK, Secretary.
EMERSON W. PEET, Actuary.

THE

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, Jan'y 1st, 1875 .	$13,256,440 68
Surplus	1,292,543 41

Insurance effected on all the desirable plans. Term insurance under the plan of

Deposit Insurance

a special feature in this company. Send for circulars and pamphlets issued by this company.

JAS. C. WALKLEY, Pres.
S. H. WHITE, Vice-Pres. and Treas.
HALSEY STEVENS, Sec'y.
WM. L. SQUIRE, Ass't Sec'y.
L. W. MEECH, Actuary.
E. O. GOODWIN, Gen'l Agent, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 25th, 1875.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1874:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874.	$6,512,086 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1874	2,433,258 19
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,945,344 40
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,469,771 73
Losses paid during the same period	2,770,6 9 95
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,373,457 47
The Company has the following Assets, viz:	
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$9,931,070 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,152,800 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	367,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	458,676 72
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,832 848 48
Cash in Bank	266,130 54
Total Amount of Assets	$16,038,584 74

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Second of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1871 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1874, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHARLES DENNIS,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
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HENRY COIT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
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WILLIAM H. WEBB,	SHEPHERD KNAPP.

J. D. JONES, *President.*
CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*
W. H. H. MOORE, *2d Vice-Pres't.*

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1874.

Net Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1874		$21,644,837 15
INCOME.		
Premiums	$8,227,299 40	
Interest and rents	1,423,437 74—	9,650,737 14
Total		$31,295,574 40
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by deaths and matured endowments	$1,948,362 38	
Dividends, surrender values, and annuities	2,868,030 84	
Dividend on capital	7,737 00	
Taxes	99,151 62	
Commissions	806,368 71	
Expenses and reinsurance	830,411 30—	6,560,130 83
Total		$25,145,443 47
Purchase, at a discount from their value, of commissions accruing hereafter		454,930 80
Net Cash Assets Dec. 31, 1874		$24,690,512 67
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$16,624,511	
Real estate in New York and Boston, and purchased under foreclosure	3,931,451 65	
United States stocks and stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New York	3,463,300 63	
State stocks	32,341 13	
Loans secured by United States and State and Municipal bonds	105,070 00	
Cash on hand in banks and other depositaries on interest	533,837 83—	24,690,512 67
Interest and rents due and accrued	$184,761 71	
Premiums due and in transit	144,677 90	
Deferred premiums	769,786 71	
Balance of Agents' accounts	192,016 45	1,291,24 77
Total Assets Dec. 31st, 1874		$25,981,757 44

New Business in 1874, 9,610 Policies, assuring $34,189,815.

Outstanding Risks, $181,029,001

Total Liabilities, including Capital Stock and Reserve for reinsurance of existing policies	$22,319,170 16
Total Surplus over Legal Reserve	3,662,587 28

From the undivided surplus of $3,662,587 28 the Society has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium if the policyholder so elect.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the American experience table, the legal standard of the State of New York.

G. W. PHILLIPS, J. G. VAN CISE, } Actuaries

We, the undersigned, have personally examined in detail the assets, accounts, and business of the Society, and compared the result with the foregoing statement, which we hereby certify to be correct.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH
ROBERT BLISS,
THOMAS A. CUMMINS,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
PARKER HANDY,

Special Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed October 28th, 1874, to examine the assets and accounts at the close of the year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HENRY B. HYDE,	JOHN A. STEWART,
GEORGE T. ADEE,	HENRY M. ALEXANDER
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WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
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HENRY Q. MARQUAND,	HENRY DAY,
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WILLIAM H. FOGG,	GEORGE H. STUART,
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JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
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HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Counsel.
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1845. 1875.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

THE

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

PURELY MUTUAL.

Assets, over TWENTY-SEVEN MILLION Dollars.

INCOME EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

More than 110,000 Policies Issued.

ECONOMY IN EXPENSES,

CAREFUL SELECTION OF RISKS, AND LIBERALITY IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ALL JUST CLAIMS

EMPHATICALLY CHARACTERIZE THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY.

ITS

"TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY"

gives Advantages, with Insurance, that cannot be surpassed by any other form of policy.

All other desirable forms of Life Insurance granted on the most practical plans and most favorable terms, embodying the well-known NON-FORFEITURE feature, originated by this Company, in 1860,

GUARANTEEING A SPECIFIED PROPORTION IN

PAID-UP INSURANCE

OF THE ORIGINAL POLICY AFTER THE PAYMENT OF A CERTAIN NUMBER OF PREMIUMS.

CASH DIVIDENDS available immediately in settlement of the SECOND and each subsequent Annual Premium. This latter consideration is an important one. Many Companies professing to "declare dividends annually" defer PAYMENT thereof for several years *after* declaring them; while other Companies *do not begin* to declare dividends upon any policies until after the receipt of several years' premiums thereon.

The PRESENT of this Company is all that could be desired, and, with the experiences and successes of the PAST thirty years, offers the best guaranties for the FUTURE that can be given. If you want a Policy, investigate the claims of this Company to your confidence and support. Information as to Insurance or Agencies cheerfully furnished upon application to the Home Office.

HORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies

UNIVERSAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

17 & 19 Warren Street, New York.

Annual Statement, January 1st, 1875.

Ledger Assets, January 1st, 1874		$961,697 25
RECEIPTS, 1874.		
From other Companies—Reserved on Risks reinsured	$3,232,809 26	
" Premiums	1,683,473 43	
" Interest	172,516 84	
" Reinsurance	10,000 00	
" all other Sources, Profit on Bonds, etc.	6,640 18	$5,105,439 72
		$6,067,136 97
DISBURSEMENTS, 1874.		
For Death Claims	377 919 57	
" Endowments Matured	47,577 86	
" Annuities	695 19	
" Surrendered Policies	842,704 83	
" Reinsurance	7,153 82	
" Stock Dividend	16,800 00	
" Taxes	4,329 86	
" Expenses of Management	383,196 15	$1,680,367 21
Ledger Assets, January 1st, 1875		$4,386,769 76
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Bonds and Mortgages	$3,128,461 72	
Call Loans	234,945 00	
United States, State, and City Bonds	497,512 50	
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	556,127 93	
Premium Notes and Loans on Policies in Force, and in no case in excess of the reserve	861,438 26	
Due from other Companies for Reinsurance of their Risks	106,284 30—	$4,386,769 76
Add to the above:		
Accrued Interest	$98,371 16	
Deferred Half-yearly and Quarterly Premiums	119,914 85	
Premiums Uncollected and in Course of Collection	48,795 34	$267,081 35
Assets, Jan. 1st, 1875,		**$4,653,851 11**
LIABILITIES.		
Unpaid Death Claims	$105,895 93	
Reinsurance Reserve (New York Standard)	3,840,194 00	$3,946,089 93
Surplus,		**$707,761 18**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM WALKER, President.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Babcock Bros. & Co.
JAMES M. HALSTED, Prest. American Fire Ins. Co.
HENRY DAY, Lord, Day & Lord, Counselors-at-Law.
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BURR WAKEMAN, late President Harlem Gas Company.
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GEO. A. PETERS, M.D., 12 West 29th st.
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ASHBEL GREEN, Counselor-at-Law.
ROBT. A. LANCASTER, Lancaster, Brown & Co.
HENRY J. FURBER, Vice-President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.

OFFICERS.

JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary. WILLIAM WALKER, President.
GEORGE L. MONTAGUE, Actuary. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice-President.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M.D., Medical Examiner

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

CHAS. P. GRIFFIN, General Manager. SAM'L L. KNIGHT, Superintendent.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY.

FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, showing the condition of the Company on the first day of Jan. 1875.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	1,951,239 75
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Dividends	290,924 43
Net Surplus	885,281 03
Total Assets	**$5,627,445 23**

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	$369,876 61
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate, worth $5,40...,700	2,033,853 19
United States Stocks (market value)	2,443,875 00
Bank Stocks, "	207,411 25
State Bonds, "	205,500 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities, $[illegible])	295,000 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1875	68,477 64
Balance in hands of Agents	152,021 39
Bills Receivable and Salvages	10,324 64
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this Office	10,005 31
Total	$5,627,445 23

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses outstanding on 1st January, 1875	$289,524 43
Dividends unpaid	1,399 60
Total	$290,924 43

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
THOS. B. GREENE, C. K. FRANCIS, } Ass't Sec's.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.

"So Much Insurance for so Much Money."

ST. LOUIS

LIFE INSURANCE

CO.

A STRONG STOCK COMPANY,

Giving a MAXIMUM Insurance for a MINIMUM Premium.

STEEL ENGRAVING

—OF—

Charles Sumner

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251 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Farm and Garden.

CARE OF FRUIT TREES.

The Farmers' Club of Central New York recently discussed the subject of fruit raising, from which the following is selected:

Mr. Lyon.—I would set pears from fourteen to sixteen feet, except with the spreading varieties. It may be necessary to set trees further apart in the field.

Mr. Scoville.—Mr. Lyon, what is the remedy for the sprouting up from the roots in trees?

Mr. Lyon.—If the sprouts be cut close to the root or the body of the tree they will not appear again. If an inch or so of the sprout is left, it will grow, for the eyes are left. The sprout must be cut away at the place where it joins the root.

Mr. Lyon opened the discussion on fruit growing with an essay, from which we make the following extracts:

It was observed by Mr. Lewis at our last meeting that the "tree subject was but fairly opened"; hence the necessity of continuing this subject, adding grafting, which is no small item in the growing of fruit. There are various ways to do this work. I believe our best and most trustworthy fruit men use the "cleft graft" only in common to large stocks. Stocks the size of one's little finger may be and generally are "ship-lapped" or side-grafted. All other modes have not proved as successful with me as the two I have mentioned. Budding is another method of making Nature perform her part and supply our tables with so many kinds of dessert luxuries. This branch of grafting can only be performed successfully during the month of August, adding the last of July and the first of September. Before the 15th of July the buds are not sufficiently matured and after the 15th of September there are but few kinds of stock which have a sufficient flow of sap to strike the bud. The peach and quince are among the last to be worked. I know no difference between budded or grafted trees for health and utility. One advantage in budding on small stocks is that it can be done much faster. I have often had 1,000 set for a man's day's work. In that case a boy follows to tie fast the buds. All buds should be cut from the present year's growth after the terminal bud is formed. No man should expect a good job done with a dull knife. All buds should be cut with a shaving of wood, to protect the eye of the bud from drying. All strings tied around the stock should be loosened in ten days after setting. The spring following cut away the wood above the bud. I wish to speak on the deterioration of most of our grafted fruit. Take first the Rhode Island greenings. How many times has it been grafted and re-grafted over and over, until we now have many kinds of them very much disgraced by keeping bad company. I mean that the scion amalgamates with whatever stock it is put in, good or bad. Men of discernment will see at a glance that this system of grafting is all wrong and should be abandoned. What man among us would think of using "scrub curlpates" for the purpose of improving his Jersey or Durham cattle? There is not such a man to be found; and yet those very men (having clear views of cause and effect) do the very same thing in purchasing or working fruit trees that have lost their originality. I would, therefore, use grafts of the Rhode Island greening, "Seek-no-further," "Newtown pippin," "Spitsenburg" and others from the oldest Down-east trees that I could find. Trimming fruit trees is another branch of this work to be performed that many seem to be careless about. There is more than one class of trimmers. One class of them trim regardless of time or tool or where they cut, while others are so careful as not to trim at all. Another man trims for the sake of the wood. He thinks more of his summer wood than he does of the life of his orchard; for most assuredly no large limbs can be cut off with impunity. Of course, all dead limbs should be removed with a sharp saw, and nothing else. I prefer the method of trimming should be done according to Nature's laws, and those laws will not be imposed upon by quackery of any sort. If you cut off a limb, leaving the stump two or four inches from the body of the tree, you may be sure of one thing, and that is all healing processes will be denied you and the stump will decay and often take other limbs near at hand. If you sever the limbs too close to the trunk, the result will prove disastrous, most certainly. In either case Nature will not suffer her laws to be trampled under foot. I believe a better system of trimming would add largely to the value of our fruit crop, especially the apple. The standard pear needs but little trimming after the tree comes into a bearing state; but the dwarf pear proves the most profitable when it receives a yearly heading-in. One-half of each year's growth must be cut away to insure good crops of pears and longevity to the trees. Dwarf pears were introduced by our nurserymen some forty years ago, and many a family since that time have been able to rejoice over their pet fruit prodigies. Some kinds of pears thus grown are much larger and of better quality when worked on the Angiers quince stocks than they are on pear stocks. I have seen large "Bartletts" and "Louise bonne de Jersey" growing so low as to lay on the ground, and yet adhere to the stems of the tree. In planting seed for stocks no man should think of planting seeds coming from unhealthy trees. One-year-old seedlings transplanted in good land, either apple or pear, will make trees from three to five feet high in two years from setting. Now bud or graft the pears two feet and the apples three or more feet from the ground. This will give natural acclimated trunks, to do what we please with. Concerning picking fruit, I would say that most of winter fruit, if not all, should be picked a little before ripe, to insure long keeping. Most men do not consider the importance of gathering apples or pears so as not to injure the coming year's fruit-buds. They should remember, no fruit-buds no fruit. No owner of a good orchard should be out of sight in apple-picking time; neither should he send a man or boy into his orchard without suitable conveniences for the business. I often see men and boys at this work crawling around with heavily-nailed boots on; and when the apples adhere strongly to the tree they are pulled off, limbs and all. This is one of the causes why apple trees bear so sparsely every other year. Trees, like men, when mal-treated, rebel. I would advise suitable ladders to stand upon, instead of standing on the limbs. The small limbs, like small, fibrous roots, are indispensable to the life of the tree.

After the foregoing remarks S. A. Cleveland read as follows concerning pruning fruit trees: The judicious pruning and training of fruit trees is the point most interesting to me in this discussion. In order to bring the subject fairly before the meeting, I would briefly state what has been my theory and the one on which I base my operations. If any one has a better theory, I shall be most happy to learn and adopt it. In the first place, Nature never prunes, and I can conceive of only one condition of tree growth where she could be aided in producing perfect symmetry. More buds may start into growth than the soil can support or the space will permit. In this case it is undoubtedly best for the trees to remove some of the limbs. As a rule, pruning is done not for the good of the tree, but to suit the fancy or caprice of the grower, or, as I believe is frequently the case, from the idea that to raise fruit it is just as necessary to prune somewhere or somehow as it is, in raising a good boy, that he should wear a straight-jacket through the day and at night be whipped and put to bed. The fact is, few such necessities exist in either case. In the second place, no cultivator should attempt to remove a bud or a limb till he can afford a good reason to himself why he does it. There is no chance of correcting bad mistakes in pruning. Not many limbs should be removed from the stem of a tree till the top affords shade. Keep the lateral branches in check by pinching till the top assumes the form you wish. At any time before a tree comes in bearing I am of the opinion severe pruning is dangerous to the life of the tree. The truth is, if a tree has a healthy root, the leading branches will grow upward faster by clipping the ends of lateral branches than if we cut them off entire. A tree cannot live or grow fruit without leaves, and the most plausible theory for tree blight, to my mind, is stagnation in sap, caused by too severe pruning in connection with forced growth. Another manner of pruning—which may have originated in the idea that trees must be pruned—to one who has seen his best climbing days seems very pernicious. I refer to the practice of removing the lower branches of a tree, which, according to a law of Nature, induces a more rapid growth in the upper branches, going higher and higher, till the fruit borne is out of reach. Now, as pruning is almost entirely for the benefit or pleasure of the cultivator, I would suggest the convenience, at least, of growing the fruit nearer the ground, which can easily be done if that object is kept in view. We sometimes prune trees to prevent the production of much small fruit or to produce larger or fairer fruit. I am confident a better plan would be to cultivate and enrich the soil, rather than mutilate the tree. Rampant-growing suckers or shoots, the result of malpractice in pruning, should be removed or cut back at once, as it takes but a few of these to absorb the whole vigor of the tree. Sprouts around the roots of the tree should never be permitted. As to the time for pruning, I am aware that there are a variety of opinions. One says in winter, one in spring, another in summer, while still another says any day in the year except Sundays, and a fifth says at any time when your knife is sharp; but I am of the opinion that the nearer bed-time the better to perform all jobs of heavy pruning, as then there will be the least of it done. It is said by some: Prune in summer to induce fruitfulness, in winter or spring for wood-growth. By removing or pinching back one branch the flow of sap will be turned aside to other branches of the tree, causing an apparent increase of wood-growth; but I am quite confident that all pruning is dwarfing in its influence. Removing organs of growth in the full vigor of their usefulness would undoubtedly exert a more marked influence in checking growth than in removing the embryo leaf or bud. Thus summer pruning would be very likely to develop fruit-buds which would come to maturity the following year. The same results may be secured by fastening the branch in a drooping or horizontal position.

OLD WEATHER PROVERBS.

At a recent meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, at Swindon, England, the Rev. A. C. Smith read a paper entitled "Wiltshire Weather Proverbs and Weather Fallacies," which has been very extensively reproduced by the English press. Some of the quaint old rhymes which it embodies are well worth preservation as curiosities of folk-lore, aside from any value they may have as guides in anticipating the character of future weather. We copy part of the paper below:

I proceed now to mention such of the proverbs as are in most general use among us; but I would premise that some of them are common to every other county in England. How true is the well-known saying:

"Evening gray and morning red
Sends the shepherd wet to bed;
Evening red and morning gray
Is the sure sign of a very fine day."

And this:

"Mackerel sky, mackerel sky,
Never long wet and never long dry."

And this:

"Rain before seven,
Fine before eleven."

And this again:

"A rainbow in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning;
A rainbow at night
Is the shepherd's delight"—

which is only our homely way of expressing the famous lines of Byron:

"Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life,
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away
And tints to-morrow with prophetic ray."

Then, again, how true is the old Wiltshire saying:

"When the wind is northwest
The weather is at the best;
But if the rain comes out of the east
'Twill rain twice twenty-four hours at the least."

These are general proverbs, applicable to all times; but we have an unusual number of proverbs in Wiltshire which describe the evils of too advanced vegetation in a precocious spring. Thus for January we have:

"If the grass grows in Janiveer
It grows the worse for't all the year."

And again:

"A January spring
Is worth nothing."

For February:

"Of all the months in the year
Curse a fair Febreuer."

So, again, for March, in true Wiltshire language:

"As many mistises in March,
So many frostises in May."

And the well-known adage:

"If March comes in like a lion, it goes out like a lamb;
If it comes in like a lamb, it goes out like a lion."

For April, again.

"A cold April
The barn will fill."

And again:

"April showers
Bring summer flowers."

And another, lauding the prolongation of the fierce winds of March:

"When April blows his horn,
'Tis good for both hay and corn.'

While even for May we have:

"Mist in May and heat in June
Makes the harvest come right soon."

And again:

"Who doffs his coat on a winter's day
Will gladly put it on in May."

And for June:

"A dripping June
Brings all things in tune."

Every one of these Wiltshire proverbs relating to the first six months of the year proclaims the acknowledged fact that a prolonged winter and a tardy spring bespeak more abundant crops and more assured plenty than the pleasanter, however unseasonable, warmth which sometimes gladdens all hearts in winter and early spring. Nor is this belief peculiar to our county or even to England. It is held quite as much in the south of Europe. For the Italians have a proverb: "January commits the faults and May bears the blame"; and it is a common saying in Spain: "A year of snow, a year of plenty." Moreover, that such premature mildness of the seasons does not in reality advance vegetation everybody who possesses a garden knows to his cost. And here again we have several famous Wiltshire proverbs relating to this fact and containing very weighty truths. The one runs thus:

"Be it weal or be it woe,
Beans blow before May doth go."

Another says:

"Come it early or come it late,
In May comes the corn-quake."

And a third:

"Plant your 'taturs when you will,
They won't come up before April."

But, again, we have Wiltshire sayings which affirm, what I believe to be an equally undeniable truth, that together with a prolonged winter and a dripping spring a dry summer is more to be desired by the husbandman. That, however, is a season we scarcely seem to have experienced this year, when the old Devonshire proverb, applicable enough in that rainy county, might have been quoted with much truth even here:

"The west wind always brings wet weather;
The east wind, wet and cold together;
The south wind surely brings us rain;
The north wind blows it back again."

Showing that from whatever point of the compass the wind blows rain is sure to fall.

There is a very curious old Wiltshire prejudice against a new moon occurring on a Saturday, which, if not common in the county now, prevailed not many years since, but the origin of which and the meaning of which I am at a loss to conjecture. It is handed down in the following proverb:

"A Saturday's moon
If it comes once in seven years
Comes once too soon."

Equally unfounded, though more easily accounted for, is the notion which prevails among our people that the weather on Friday differs from that of all other days. The saying is:

"To every other day in the week
Friday is not alike."

A somewhat obscurely-worded sentiment; but doubtless it originates in the same principle which causes sailors to dread putting out to sea on a Friday—viz., the custom, once religiously observed, of keeping Friday as a weekly fast.

The signs to be derived from the animal world are very numerous and very reliable, and are much observed amongst our people in consequence. As examples of the most common in this county, they will tell you that seldom indeed will a wet day be found to follow when in the morning cows are seen lying down in their pastures; still more seldom when rooks are noticed high in the air or swallows are seen at a great hight hawking after flies; but rarest of all when three white butterflies are seen together, in the garden or field. The latter is a sure sign of a fine day, which I have hardly ever known to fail. They will tell you, on the other hand, that when the distant downs look near; or the common plover or pewit, which frequents our downs in such numbers, becomes restless; or the bees hurry home and none leave the hive; or partridges grow wild; or sea-gulls make their appearance so far inland; or pigs carry straw in their mouths; or insects fly low, rain is at hand. These are but samples of many similar instances of unfailing instinct in regard to weather, which every student of Nature admires in the various branches of the animal kingdom. I will conclude with the clever lines of Dr. Jenner, which sum up the matter very accurately:

"The hollow winds begin to blow,
The clouds look black, the glass is low,
The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
And spiders from their cobwebs creep;
Last night the sun went pale to bed,
The moon in halos hid her head;
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For see! a rainbow spans the sky;
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernell;
The squalid toads at dusk are seen
Slowly crawling o'er the green;
Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh;
Hark! how the chairs and tables crack,
Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
And see yon rooks, how odd their flight—
They imitate the gliding kite,
Or seem precipitate to fall,
As if they felt the piercing ball;
How restless are the snorting swine,
The busy flies disturb the kine;
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings,
The cricket, too, how sharp she sings;
Puss on the hearth with velvet paws
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws;
The wind, unsteady, veers around,
Or, settling, in the south is found;
The whirling wind the dust obeys
And o'er the rapid eddy plays;
The leech disturbed is newly risen
Quite to the summit of his prison;
'Twill surely rain, I see, with sorrow,
Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow."

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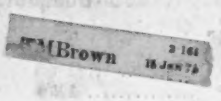

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